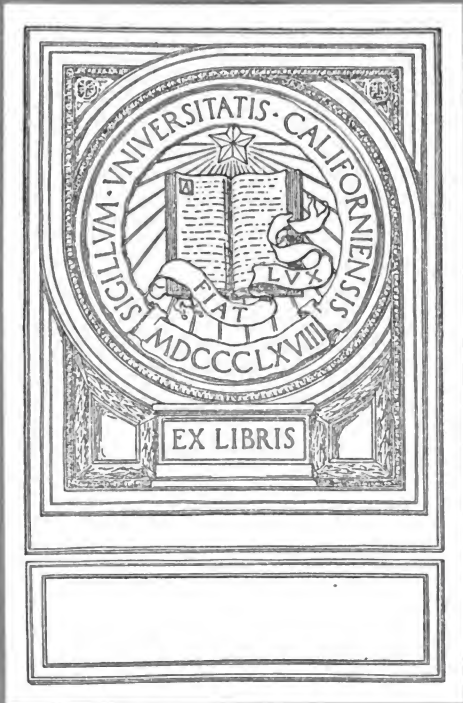


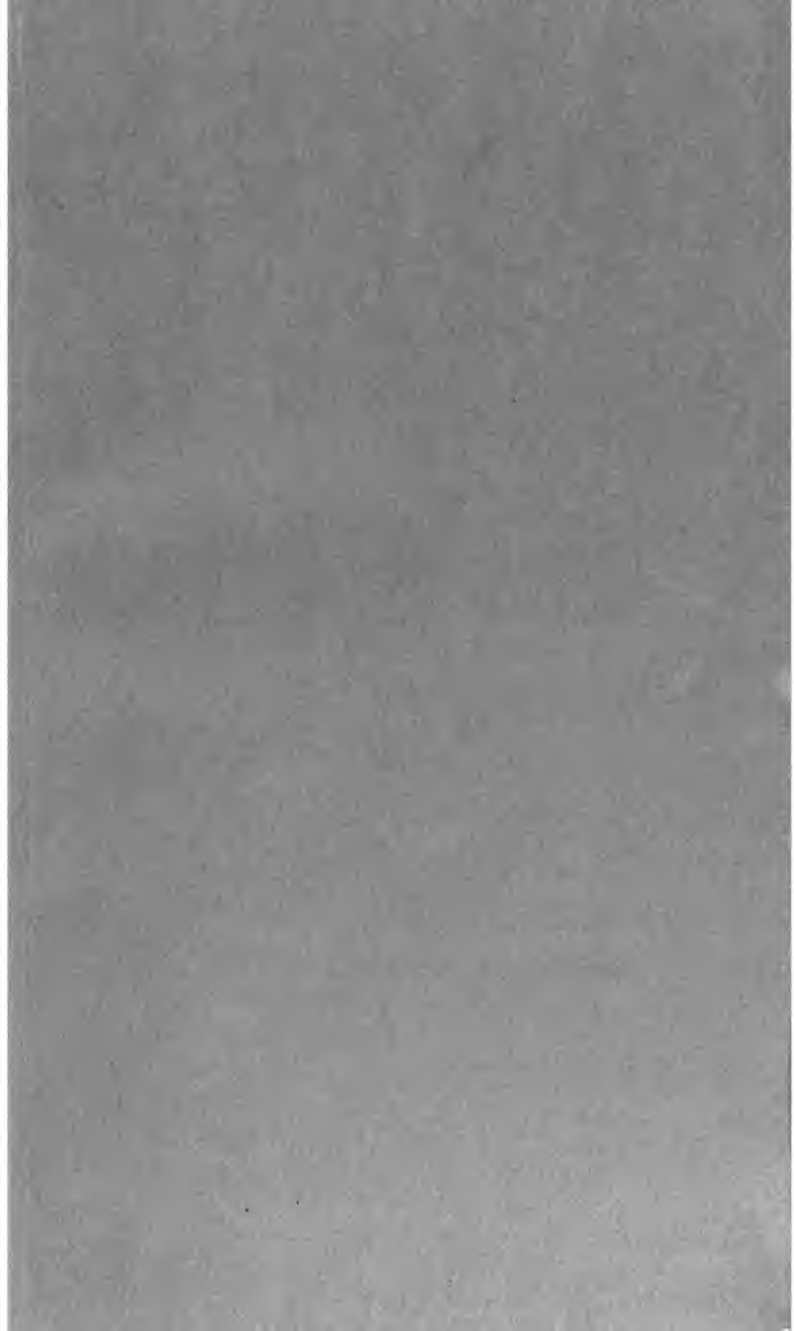
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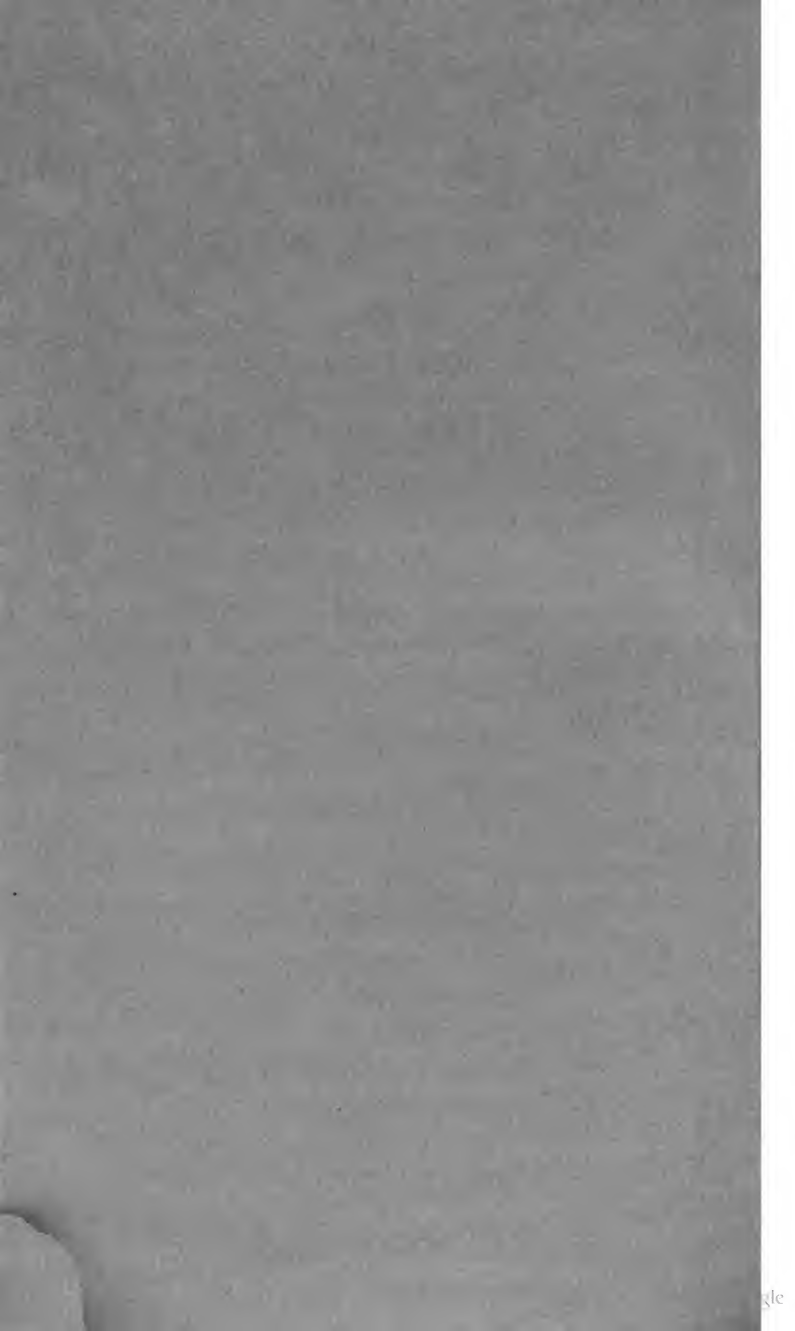
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RELATION

OF THE

OPERATIONS AND BATTLES

OF THE

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES,

IN THE YEAR 1809.

WITH THREE PLANS.

BY W. MÜLLER,

LIEUTENANT OF THE KING'S GERMAN ENGINEERS.

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PREFACE.

THOSE remarkable events which have, within our own remembrance, overthrown whole Empires, created new Kingdoms, and called nations mutilated, divided, and almost annihilated by the conquering powers of other times again into existence and celebrity, combined with the wonderful occurrences produced by modern improvement in every branch of the art or conduct of war, whether conducive to superiority in the field, or to render success when obtained, productive of permanent political advantage, though long esteemed most worthy of historical commemoration, have seldom been hitherto related with such exactness, as to lay even before the attentive reader, a just and perfect view of all those relative facts and circumstances, which, while interesting and instructive in themselves, are so requisite to the due formation of a right judgment of the whole, founded on a broad and established basis. From these considerations it is trusted that the following pages, exhibiting a perfect view of all the military operations connected with the late war between France and Austria, since its commencement in the year 1809, can not be unacceptable to the public; the statements are collected from official papers, and the information of eye-witnesses.

As its battles compose the most interesting part of the detail of the campaign, this narrative will chiefly be filled up with the relation of them, and all other subordinate operations merely mentioned for the sake of elucidating in general, the movements of contending armies, and that this end may be yet further promoted, suitable plans are subjoined.

This narrative is, properly intended to compose the last sheets of a large work, entitled *The Elements of the Art of War*; being a complete and scientific treatise upon every species of military knowledge, as well as political, so far as it relates to the conduct of Cabinets, declaring, managing, or concluding a war, and will therefore, I flatter myself, prove a useful performance to every person engaged either in military or political pursuits.

This work, which is intended to form a complete Encyclopædia of the Art of War, and of all sciences common to the army and the state, will be published in three large octavo volumes, and illustrated by above one hundred drawings and plans, relative to artillery, fortification, enginery, tactics, remarkable battles, sieges, memorable operations and retreats.

The plan of the whole will be as follows:—
The First Volume will treat of

I. *The Arrangement and Formation of an Army, and of the Arms and Accoutrements requisite to prepare it for actual service, under the following heads.*

1. The General Staff.
2. The Staff Quarter-master General.
3. Corps of Engineers.

4. The

4. The Subsistence, Military Chest, Clothing, and general requisites for an Army, Hospitals, &c.
 5. Military Schools.
 6. The formation of Artillery, together with the construction, fabrication, &c. of pieces of Ordnance, Shot, Machines, &c. &c. &c.*
 7. On Small Arms and Guns, their fabrication, &c.
 8. The Arrangement and formation of the different corps of Infantry.
 9. The Arrangement and formation of the different corps of Cavalry.
 10. The Arrangement and formation of Pontonneer corps: Construction of pontoons, &c. &c.
- II. *Remarks on the best Method of Supplying the Losses and Providing for the Necessities of an Army.*
1. Recruiting;
 2. Military necessities.
 3. Economical necessities:

III. *The Expences of an Army.*

1. Military expences.
2. Expences of a whole army:

IV. *Fortification, viz.*

1. Field Fortification.
2. Permanent Fortification*.

Thus the First Volume, illustrated with Twenty-eight Drawings, will comprise a distinct and perfect treatise upon each of the Sciences contained in it.

The Second Volume will contain,

I. *Slight Remarks on the Manual Exercise.*

* This head contains about one-fifth of the first Volume.

† Fortification will occupy about three-eighths of the first Volume.

II. *Theoretical Tactics and Logistics.*

1. Of Infantry.
2. Of Cavalry.
3. Of Artillery.
4. Of Pontonneers.

III. *Practical Tactics.*

1. Of Infantry.
2. Of Cavalry.
3. Of Artillery.
4. Of Pontonneers.
5. Proportion of the different troops of an Army.
6. Proportion of Stores for an Army.
7. Conduct of the three different kinds of troops when fighting together.
8. Castrametation.

IV. *Military local knowledge.*

1. General local knowledge.
 2. Geographical principles.
 3. On Water.
 4. On firm ground.
 5. On communication by Land and Water.
 6. Methods of representing Objects on Maps.
 7. On Military Plans, &c.
 8. On taking Military Plans from the Ground, &c.
 9. On the Military Survey of a country.
- V. *Strategie, or the Conduct to be observed in managing and commanding Armies, Corps, &c.*
1. Theoretic Strategie or Dialectics of War, or the Plan of Operations for one or more Armies, Corps, &c.
 2. Practical

2. Practical Strategie, or the management and conduct of Commanders of Armies, Corps, &c. &c. &c.*
3. The War of Partisans.
4. The Attack and Defence of Fortresses.

VI. *Tactics of War.*

1. Motives and reasons for War.
2. Politics to weaken the enemy.
3. Respecting the Economy of a Country at War.
4. Contributions.
5. Conduct of a Cabinet in forming a Plan of War.

The Third volume, embellished with about Ten Plates, will illustrate all these points, by very able and remarkable examples, drawn from the History of War in general; and consequently form a complete treatise on the sciences called Stratagie, and Tactics.

Finally it will contain an account of all the most memorable battles and sieges, elucidated by seventy-five drawings, which have taken place since the origin of the thirty years war, or rather since the year 1670.

This will certainly be the most interesting volume, as well in respect to military and political, as to historical information, and it will become of still greater interest, if its reader is acquainted with the two preceding, which in order that they may be understood even by tyros in learning, will be written without mathematical computations, or at least only such will be introduced as may be necessary to render the whole more consonant to scientific systems and principles.

This work on the Art of War is the result of ten years study, in which period I had the honour

* Strategie being the most essential and most interesting part of all military knowledge, will contain about one-half of the second Volume.

to serve in his Majesty's Hanoverian cavalry, afterwards to be chosen first public instructor of military sciences at the University of Gottingen, where the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts were conferred on me; and lastly, about a year ago, to be appointed Lieutenant in the corps of the King's German Engineers. During the above ten years, I made a vast number of experiments respecting artillery, and also, as far as my time and pecuniary circumstances would permit, travelled through France, Prussia, Holland, Bohemia, Poland, Austria, and several parts of Germany, in order to inspect all remarkable and memorable contrivances of machines and inventions, and particularly all fields of battles, but principally those where two of the greatest of warriors, the present sovereign of France and the Archduke Charles, commanded, and evinced the superiority of their talents over other eminent Generals.

The works which I have written on Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Artillery, and on the method of smelting ores in different countries, in order to cast guns, and to construct other military engines, together with my military Encyclopædia, which yet continue to be published, in Germany, Holland, and France, and which have been most favorably received, induce me to flatter myself that this on the art of war will prove an interesting production of my labours and experience.

The present little tract, containing a detail of the Austrian war in the year 1809, relates only facts; no remarks are added on the operations, they will however be added to all the narratives of operations since the year 1670, to be given in the third volume of the Elements of the Art of War.

April 1, 1810.

W. MÜLLER.

OPERATIONS

OF THE

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES

IN THE YEAR 1809.

HARDLY had the Austrian Monarchy recovered from the losses sustained in the year 1805, hardly was the Austrian army completely trained—hardly had the necessary preparations been made for carrying on war with effect, and this determined to be done even with the greatest sacrifices on the part of the people, when the Tyrant of the Continent ventured again to make new and haughty propositions, requiring that all the sea coast belonging to Austria, and several provinces, should be ceded to him.

The behaviour of the Austrian Emperor, and of the Princes of his Empire, was misrepresented in all French newspapers; and the ambassador at Paris, personally insulted by M. de Champagny. A war with France seemed inevitable. The paper credit of Vienna sunk lower and lower in foreign countries; and rich men holding stock in Austria, had endeavoured to sell out as fast as possible, since the beginning of March.

The 2d and 3d battalions had already received orders to be incorporated with their respective regiments; all military men were commanded to join their corps, and the Generalissimo Archduke Charles, entered Vienna on the 8th

of March, at the head of the oldest regiment in the Austrian service, raised in the year 1618; and was cheered wherever he passed by the acclamations of the people.

The French troops on the other hand, were directed to muster in Franconia, Saxony, and Suabia. The treasures of Das Gruene Gewoelbe at Dresden were transported to the Konigstein, and Weissenfels had been since the 27th of February better fortified to sustain a siege.

Marshall Davoust arrived with his corps on the 13th of March at Ulm, and Oudinot was occupied in collecting and reviewing the different corps in Suabia.

The Archduke Charles considerably increased his force westward of Vienna; and the Archdukes Louis and Rainer organized the Levé en Masse in Hungaria, and in Vienna a requisition of 10,000 horses was made. Another force of about 15,000 men was collected near Eger, Tapel, and Slan in Bohemia, to protect that quarter. The Bavarian troops marched on the 6th and 7th of March towards the Inn, and Dresden was, on the 14th of March, declared in a state of defence.

The Archduke Charles published a proclamation, summoning, in the name of the Emperor, all the inhabitants of Austria to join the army, and to serve even beyond the boundaries of the country. On the 7th of March, the last regiment of foot left Vienna, and the city corps were ordered to do duty even in the palace.

The French divisions of Boudet, Molitor, le Grand, Carara, and St. Cyr, passed the Rhine on their march to Ulm, where a force of from 40,000 to 50,000 men was assembled. Marshall Davoust received the command of the Bavarian troops, and ordered them on the 23d of March to proceed towards the Inn and Iser. Under his command were the hereditary Prince of Bavaria and General Wrede. The troops from Lower Saxony, particularly those of Hanover and Magdeburg, were ordered to assemble in Saxony, and put under the command of Marshall Bernadotte.

The

The French entered Switzerland the 14th of March, with about 14,000 men, and the troops of the Confederacy of the Rhine were ordered to join the French army near the Inn. The Archduke Charles published a new proclamation dated the 6th of April, and then set out from Vienna.

The 10th of April was the memorable day on which the commencement of hostilities was announced by the Austrian army.

Napoleon left Paris on the 12th of April. The Prince Neufchatel having set out some days previous, had already arrived on the 4th at Strasburg.

The Austrians passed the Inn on the 10th, and arrived at Waltersburg on their way to Munich, whence the king was ready to depart at the shortest notice. The Bavarian troops on the contrary retired in good order.

The Emperor Francis left Vienna on the 13th, and previous to his departure, took leave of his subjects in a proclamation, and summoned the people to rise in mass if necessity should require it.

On the 18th Marshall Lefebvre, with the first Bavarian division, was between Darham and Freisingen, and the Duke of Auerstadt with about 60,000 men, between Donauwerth, Ingolstadt, and Eichstadt. The rear of the Austrian army was still stationed between Brannau, Linz and Salzburg.

Field Marshall Lieutenant Collowarth was with his army near Toplitz, and advanced after the declaration of war towards Saxony; and about 20,000 Austrians having advanced from Salzburg to Kuffstein in Tyrol, forced back a body of Bavarians, and were joined by a great number of Tyrolese.

The king of Bavaria left Munich and arrived on the 16th at Dillingen, at which place he published a proclamation, calling on his people to defend their country.

The brave Tyrolese, driven to despair by the extinction of
B 2
their

their constitution, which had hitherto been preserved entire and inviolate by their Austrian sovereigns, took up arms the 10th of April, attacked the Bavarian troops at Sherdingen, at Inspruck, at Hall, and at the convent of St. Charles, and after having killed and wounded more than 500 of the enemy, compelled them to capitulate.

Thus had hostilities every where commenced, even in the rear of the French army. However, the great genius of Bonaparte, so capable of conducting a war with energy and vigour, was prepared to meet every attack with superior force, or at least to prevent his enemies from striking any considerable blow.

The 11th. The Tyrolese pursued the advantages they had already gained, and made several hundred prisoners.

The 12th. A body of 300 men composed of French and Bavarian troops presented themselves before Wildau, near Inspruck, but sustained a defeat; and even a reinforcement of the French which came up on the 13th did not meet with a better fate.

The prisoners taken on this occasion were, 6 officers of the staff, 1677 privates, the French general Bisson and the Bavarian General Kunkel; 5 field officers, 20 other officers, and about 2000 privates, were killed and wounded.

The Austrian troops were every where in the Tyrol received with enthusiasm; old and young in crowds filled the roads with uninterrupted shouts of Long live our Emperor Francis! and all displayed the trophies they had won from the enemy.

The head quarters of the prince of Taxis were on the 15th at Inspruck.

On the 10th and 11th, the Archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Friaul by Pouteba, Cividale, and Gorz, and after some opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river in order to join the troops in their rear.

This

This junction, which took place at Sacille, rendered the enemy's army superior in force.

On the night of the 14th, the Archduke who had proceeded with the advanced guard, was at Pardemone, and his army was stationed between that place and Sacille, near Fontana.

The Viceroy of Italy commanded the French army. The result was so decisively in favour of the Austrians, that the enemy could not maintain his position behind the Lizenzo, but was obliged to retreat rapidly to the Piave. The prisoners taken amounted to about 1800, among whom were generals Pазze and Bresan. Sixteen cannons and 3 eagles fell likewise into the hands of the victors.

The Austrian grand army was on the 15th collected at Vils, and the French on the opposite side of the Iser.

Field-marshal Jelliach had passed the Inn at Rosenheim and Wasserburgh, and was advancing towards Munich. Field-marshal Chastelar entered the Tyrol on the 9th, and arrived on the 12th at Lienz to besiege Kuffstein, where 1500 French troops had taken refuge.

The 16th, the Austrian army advanced to the Iser, the 5th corps being in front. The bridge near Landshut was broken down, and a division of Bavarians under general Deroy defended the pass. They were attacked, and the bridge repaired under the fire of the enemy.

The fifth Austrian corps crossed, and an action took place which ended with the retreat of the Bavarians.

The General of cavalry (which is equal to the rank of Field-marshal) Count Bellegarde, began his movements in Bohemia on the 10th, with the first corps of the army near Tirschenreuth, and on the 12th formed a junction at Werdenberg with the second corps of the army which had entered the Upper Palatinate near Rushausen. Both corps took a position on the Nab, and their vanguard occupied the heights of Hirschau, in order to defend the road from Bayreuth to Amberg.

Here a skirmish between the advanced posts took place,

with the division Friant. which was understood to be approaching, in order to reach the Danube by a rapid march through Amberg. The consequence of this action was, that this division was driven back to Neumark, and the Austrian advanced posts occupied Amberg.

The French General Lefebvre collected about 12,000 Bavarians from the neighbourhood of Munich and Freysingen with a view to stop the Austrian army near Landshut. The approach to the bridges was extremely difficult; besides these were broken down, and the enemy's tirailleurs or riflemen who had occupied the houses on the opposite bank, could only be repelled by cannon, which were accordingly mounted in the batteries during a shower of balls from the enemy's rifle guns. The houses on the opposite side were however soon demolished, and unfortunately many of the inhabitants killed who had remained in their houses, through the false statement of the French, that Austria would seize Bavaria.

The first bridge was scarce covered by a few posts, when the advanced guard of the 5th corps hastened to cross the river. The advanced corps of the Field-marshal entered Munich on the 6th. The fourth corps passed the Iser without opposition at Dingelfingen. The first and second corps after some successful skirmishes, advanced to Amberg, Schavandorf, and Kirn near Ratisbon.

After passing the Iser, the Generalissimo, with the 3d, 4th, and 5th corps of his army and 1st of the reserve, marched towards the Danube, in the direction of Kohlheim and Ratisbon.

On the 15th, the Archduke Ferdinand transmitted to the Polish minister of war a printed declaration of hostilities, with a letter, informing him that twelve hours after its departure he should advance towards Warsaw, and on the same day the Polish troops left that city to meet the Austrians.

The head quarters of the Archduke Ferdinand were, on the 21st at Rakaw near Warsaw, after having had on the 19th an engagement near Raszyn, where the Austrians lost

10 officers and 327 privates, &c. The 20th, Warsaw was entered, which the French completely evacuated on the 23d.

The Duke of Auerstadt marched in two columns at day-break on the 19th, towards the Austrian army commanded by Field-marshal Hiller and the Archduke Louis. General St. Hilaires was on the right of the French army, which had that day arrived at Peissing. The Austrians were repulsed, and from 3 to 400 prisoners were taken by the French. On the left at two P. M. General Morand came up with a division of Field-marshal Hiller's corps; he attacked it in front, and the Duke of Dantzic in the rear: the Austrians were again defeated. On the evening of the 19th, the corps of the Duke of Dantzic joined that of the Duke of Auerstadt.

The total loss of the Austrians was about 850 men, and 18 field and subaltern officers. Generals Lichtenstein and Lusignan were wounded.

Bonaparte proceeded on the 20th with his army to Abensberg, against the Archduke Louis and General Hiller's corps. The Duke of Auerstadt kept in check the corps of Hohenzollern, Rosenberg and Lichtenstein; the divisions Morand and Gudet, and the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, attacked the Archduke's army in front. The Duke of Rivoli cut off the enemy's communication with the Tyrol, and proceeded to the rear of the Austrians. General Wrede was stationed in front of the bridge of Siegenburg, which was defended by the fifth corps of the Austrians. General Vandamme, who commanded the Wirtemberg troops, manœuvred on his right flank. The Duke of Dantzic and the Prince of Bavaria, marched with their divisions towards Reuhausen, to reach the road from Abensberg to Landshut. The Duke of Montebello forced the left wing of the Austrians with two divisions, overthrew all before him, and proceeded to Rohr and Rothemburg. Eight standards, 12 pieces of ordnance, and about 8,000 prisoners, taken by the French, were the result of this ill-managed affair of the Austrians.

The town of Ratisbon surrendered the same day to the Austrians, and some prisoners were made by them.

Landshut was taken on the 21st by the French. The Duke of Istria overcame the enemy in the plain before the town. General Mouton attacked the bridge and pushed into the city, and the Duke of Rivoli also drove back the Austrian force that opposed him.

The 5th, 6th and 2d corps of the Austrians united near Old Otling, and the Austrian head-quarters were at Eglofsheim. The Emperor was at Schaerding.

In consequence of the losses sustained by the Austrians, the militia of Lower and Middle Austria and Salzburg were ordered out.

The 23d at day-break, the French army advanced towards Ratisbon. The Austrian army behind the woods near that town was forced back, as soon as the French cavalry returned from the pursuit of the Archduke Louis's corps. Nansoult's division met with a column of the Austrians, consisting of three Hungarian battalions, the greater part of which was taken.

St. Sulpice charged the Square where the Archduke Charles was stationed. The Austrians lost about 2,000 prisoners and 12 pieces of ordnance. They retreated to Ratisbon, where the latter part came to the bridge at the same time with the French army, so that it was impossible to break it down. The Austrians retreated towards Cham, and the French retook Ratisbon in the evening.

The grand Austrian army retreated on the 24th through Cham to Waldmunchen, without being pursued.

General Hiller with the 4th and 5th corps, arrived at Old Otling to protect Brannau and Schaerding; and having joined the 2d corps of reserve, sent advanced posts towards Wasserburg and Rosenheim, to keep open the communication with the Tyrol.

Bonaparte sent the Duke of Istria in pursuit of General Hiller's corps, who came up with it at Neumarkt, where an engagement

engagement took place on the 24th. The Bavarian and French columns were however beaten back, and took their position near Neumarkt, behind the division of Molitor.

Count Rivoli was ordered by Bonaparte the same day from Ratisbon to Straubing and Passau, to cross the Inn. The bridges had been destroyed, and weak detachments of Austrian corps defended this pass. As soon as the French artillery was mounted, the Austrians were forced to retreat, the bridges were restored, and Schaerding was occupied the 26th.

Count Jelliach's corps was pursued by the Duke of Dantzic's corps, and the Duke of Auerstadt was in pursuit of the grand Austrian army. Bonaparte's head-quarters arrived on the same day at Mulheim.

The bulletins published by the French, pretend that they took, from the beginning of the war to the 27th, 50,000 prisoners: but the whole of the Austrian loss according to their official reports, consisted of about 9,600 prisoners, 6,000 killed or wounded, and about 38 pieces of ordnance. The French loss may be estimated at 4 eagles, 4 pieces of ordnance, and 10,000 men, killed, wounded, and made prisoners.

Bonaparte detached General Wrede to Lauffen, to pursue the Austrian corps in the Tyrol, which were retreating by forced marches. General Wrede came up with the rear on the 28th near Lauffen, and took part of their baggage and some prisoners; but the main body of Austrians had sufficient time to cross the river and to burn the bridge.

The Duke of Dantzic arrived on the 27th at Wasserburg, and on the 28th in Altemark.

On the 29th, General Wrede continued his march to Salzburg; about three leagues from that town he met with the advanced guard of the Austrians. The Bavarians drove them back, and entered the town with them at the same time, but could not obtain any great advantages over General Jelliach's corps. On the 28th the Duke of Istria arrived

at

at Burghausen, and his advanced posts took the right bank of the Inn. The same day the Duke of Montebello arrived there also, and count Bertrand began to restore the bridge which had been burnt by the Austrians. It was completed on the 28th, and the army crossed over.

On the 28th a detachment of fifty chasseurs, commanded by captain Margaron, at Ditmoning, fell in with a battalion of the Austrian militia, which retreated. He took about one half of them prisoners.

The 30th, the Duke of Rivoli arrived at Schaerding, where the Austrians had burnt their magazines.

On the 1st of May General Oudinot, after having taken about 400 prisoners, penetrated beyond Ried, where he took about 100 more, without almost any loss on his own side. Napoleon arrived on the morning of the 2d of May at Ried, and in the afternoon at Lambach.

At Ried, eight sets of military ovens and magazines, containing about 200,000 rations of flour, were found. The bridge of Lambach which had been destroyed by the enemy, was rebuilt the same day.

The Duke of Istria, commander of the cavalry, and the Duke of Montebello with Oudinot's corps, entered Wels, where about 100,000 rations of flour were found.

The Duke of Dantzic arrived on the 30th April at Salzburg, and ordered one brigade to march towards Kuffstein, and another towards Rastadt, in the direction of the Italian roads. His advanced guard watched the motions of General Jelliach, who retired from Colling.

On the 1st of May, the head-quarters of the Duke of Rivoli were at Schaerding. Adjutant-general Trinquette commanding the advanced guard of St. Cyr, met on the road to Neumarkt the advanced-guard of the Austrians. It was attacked and pursued by the Baden dragoons, and three companies of the 4th regiment of voltigeurs; about 15 were killed, and 120 taken prisoners.

The Duke of Rivoli continued his march on the 2d, and arrived

arrived on the 3d at Lintz. The Archduke Louis and General Hiller with their corps, reinforced by the second corps of grenadiers of the reserve, were before Traun, and retreated to Ebersburg, when they were menaced with an attack in their rear by the Duke of Montebello.

On the 3d the Duke of Istria and General Oudinot marched towards Ebersburg, and effected a junction with the Duke of Rivoli. They met the Austrian rear-guard before Ebersburg. The tiralleurs of the Poo and of Corsica, attacked the rear-guard of the Austrians, and made some prisoners. General Claparede found the Austrians in a strong position: they set fire to the bridge and the town which was built of wood. The division of Claparede and four pieces of cannon which had passed the bridge, were now separated from the main body of the French and forced against two Austrian corps, commanded by General Hiller.

The Austrians advanced three times against it, when after three hours the flames were stopped, and a passage again opened. General Le Grand with the 26th and 18th regiments marched towards the castle, which was defended by 200 Austrians, who retreated as soon as the first gate was forced. General Le Grand proceeded now to assist General Claparede's division, and was supported by 1000 dragoons, commanded by General Durosnel, upon which the Austrians retreated. Bonaparte hearing of the critical situation of General Claparede, detached to his assistance the division of Nansoult and Molitor; the Austrians however were retreating when they arrived.

The Austrians retreated to Ens, burnt the bridge behind it, and continued their march to Vienna. They lost about 4000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, and two colours.

The loss of the French consisted of 3000 men killed and wounded. During the affair of Ebersburg, the Duke of Montebello arrived at Steyer, where he ordered the bridge which

which the Austrians had destroyed to be rebuilt. The headquarters arrived this day, the 3d, at Ens.

The Duke of Montebello crossed the Ens at Steyer on the 4th, and arrived on the 5th at Amstetten, where an engagement between the 20th regiment of chasseurs, with a regiment of Austrian Uhlans, took place. The latter were defeated, with the loss of their commander and about 200 men. On the 6th the Duke of Montebello arrived at Molk, the Duke of Rivoli at Amstetten, and the Duke of Auerstadt at Lintz.

General Hiller's corps arrived on the 6th at St. Polten, and left it on the 7th. The 5th corps of the Austrians, and the 2d corps of reserve, crossed the Danube at Crems, and were pursued to Mautern, where the bridge was found broken down. The remainder of Hiller's corps marched to Vienna. Bonaparte arrived on the 8th at St. Polten.

All the Austrian magazines at that time taken by the French, were of the greatest use to this army.

The Duke of Dantzic was ordered on the 8th to Inspruck; where the general levy was completely organized, and, supported by the Austrian corps, had gained considerable advantages on the frontiers of Bavaria.

Colonel Schill, whose name is famous on account of the volunteer corps he raised in Prussia during the last war between that country and France, and likewise for the losses he occasioned the French in several provinces of that empire, left Berlin with his regiment on the 16th of April, and at the gates of the city, requested to know who were willing to follow him. About 400 went with him to Saxony, where his corps soon increased, and then divided itself into several parts. At last he was forced with a corps of about 4000 men to retreat across the Elbe to Stralsund, in order to take Rugen and defend himself in it.

General Gratien's and other corps which pursued him, had several very severe engagements with his troops.

After

After a most heroic campaign, which promised at the beginning great advantages, he was killed on the 16th of June at Stralsund, where his corps dispersed. A similar enterprise was undertaken in Hesse, by colonel Van Dorenberg. However not being sufficiently supported, and particularly seeing that no English force would be sent to assist him in his plans, among which was that of taking the king of Westphalia prisoner, he abandoned all his schemes.

From these heroic and loyal efforts of Schill and Dorenberg, and from insurrections like that organized in the name of the Duke of Brunswick, and that which afterwards broke out in several other parts of Lower Saxony, to deliver Germany from Bonaparte's tyrannic yoke, it may clearly be seen, that if an English force of only 4000 men had been landed on the banks of the Elbe, and about 10,000 in East Friesland, all Westphalia, and Hanover, East Friesland and some parts of Holland, would directly have taken up arms to protect their country, and to regain their liberty. One Hanoverian General, with a sufficient supply of English money and arms, would certainly have collected in a short time, 80,000 men, and the bad success of all the insurrections is to be attributed to the want of the authority and sanction of England.

The relation of the Duke of Brunswick's campaign is printed in London. Schill's campaign will perhaps soon also be published here, as well as other statements respecting the northern parts of Germany, Hessa, East Friesland, Pomerania, and Prussia.

The insurrection in Tyrol was the only one which was carried on with the general support of the public, with energy, and the uninterrupted exertions and bravery of the inhabitants.

The Archduke John fought an action between Padamona and Sacille on the 16th of April, in which the French cavalry could not come up in time, owing to the overflowing of the rivers.

rivers. The Viceroy crossed the Livenza and the Piave, to prevent his retreat from being cut off. But a French division of 10,000 men arrived on the 23d from Tuscany. The Viceroy then thought fit to take the position of Caldiero and the Adige, and left garrisons at Palma Nova, Ocopo, and Venice.

Meanwhile the Archduke John was recalled to the defence of Vienna, and he began his retreat towards Vicenza on the 30th. Treviso and Padua were immediately retaken, and the Brenta was passed in good order.

The Austrians retreating quicker than expected by the French, drew up in order of battle on the Piave, with their left wing towards a hill, and their right towards the road leading to Conegliano. The Viceroy formed an advanced guard of 5,000 voltigeurs, commanded by General Dessaix, which was supported by 10,000 cavalry.

On the 8th he crossed the Piave, and advanced between the lake and the road of Conegliano. The advanced-guard was here reinforced by the divisions of Macdonald and Grenier. The Austrians were forced to retire, and lost six pieces of cannons, three generals, and 3000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The 9th, the French head quarters arrived at Conegliano, and the corps advanced the next day towards the Tagliamento.

The Prince of Neufchatel published an order dated the 5th of May, to shoot General Chastelar if taken prisoner. The Austrian Emperor retorted on the 25th of May, by dispatching a letter to the Archduke, to proceed in the same way with two French Generals who had been made prisoners on the 21st and 22d of May. In answer to this, another dated the 6th of July on the part of the French, declared that Count Metternich, Prince Colloredo, and three other Generals, should be considered as hostages for the safety of the two French Generals in the power of the Austrians.

Napoleon had arrived on the 10th before the gates of the suburbs

suburbs of Vienna, with the corps of the Duke of Montebello, where they met a numerous population of women, children and old men. Archduke Maximilian, the governor of Vienna, had arrived there on the 5th of May.

General Couroux traversed the suburbs, and General Tharreau repaired to the esplanade, which separates them from the city; he was received by a discharge of cannon and musquetry, and slightly wounded. Bonaparte on his arrival sent a letter to the Archduke Maximilian, signed by Marshall Berthier, the Prince of Neufchattel, dated Schoenbrun, the 9th, purporting, that if the Archduke should defend the city any longer, Napoleon was resolved to force it to surrender in thirty-six hours by the shells of his mortars.

The Archduke Maximilian had caused a register to be opened, for inscribing the names of those who were willing to defend the capital, which was signed by a great number of the inhabitants. Besides this, he had collected a force of 15,000 men, consisting of ten battalions of militia, and as many of the regular infantry, to defend Vienna.

The Duke of Montebello sent him a flag of truce, who was maltreated and even wounded by the mob. General Andreossy, who was appointed governor of the city, established in each of the suburbs a municipality, a committee of provisions, and a national guard, and ordered the deputies to represent the case of the city to Napoleon, who referred them to Prince Neufchatell; and he wrote a letter to the Archduke, requesting him to hold out no longer, but to respect the flag of truce, and have consideration for the lives of so many brave inhabitants of a place which would soon be forced to surrender.

The deputies entered the city at eleven in the forenoon, and the answer returned was, a double fire from the ramparts.

Napoleon thereupon proceeded with the corps of the Duke of Rivoli to the arm of the Danube which separates the
Prater

Prater from Vienna, and ordered two companies of voltigeurs to occupy a small pavilion on the left, to cover the constructing of a bridge.

At eight in the evening, the materials for the bridge were collected, and the French sent some cavalry to cross the river, in order to seize the boats on the opposite side. At nine o'clock a battery of 20 mortars was erected; and thus the bombardment began at the distance of about 200 yards from the city. Lamentations and clamour were soon every where heard throughout this very populous city.

The Archduke dispatched a column to retake the pavilion; this however was prevented by the French artillery. The Archduke left Vienna in consequence, and on the 12th General O'Reilly announced that the firing should cease, and that a deputation was about to be sent to Napoleon.

The deputation arrived at his head-quarters, and received an assurance from Napoleon, that they should meet with the same indulgence as in 1808.

General O'Reilly then sent General de Veaux and Colonel Brellonte to treat concerning a capitulation. On the morning of the 13th the grenadiers of Oudinot took possession of the city.

The following articles of capitulation were then signed by General Andreossy, and General de Veaux and Colonel Beloutte.

I. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and after having defiled, lay down their arms on the glacis, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The inhabitants shall retain their property, and the soldiers their havresacks.

II. The gate of Corinthia shall to-morrow, the 13th, at eight in the morning, be opened to the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King; the garrison shall march out at nine o'clock.

III. All the sick, wounded, and a necessary number of officers

officers of health, (surgeons) shall be recommended to the generosity of his Majesty.

IV. Every person of distinction, and particularly every officer included in this capitulation, who, on account of any important reason, cannot leave the town at the same time as the garrison, shall obtain a delay, and be at liberty at its expiration to rejoin his corps.

V. The inhabitants of all ranks shall be protected in their property, privileges, rights and liberties, as well as in the free exercise of their professions, in the same manner as before the capitulation.

VI. The free exercise of religion shall be tolerated.

VII. The wives, children, and all persons belonging to the garrison shall be at liberty to remain in the town, and to retain their own property and that left behind by the garrison. When such women shall be sent for by their husbands, they shall have full liberty to go to them, and take away the abovementioned property.

VIII. The military pensions shall continue to be paid to those to whom they are due, and all such persons shall be at liberty to leave the town, and proceed to any other place where they may choose to reside.

IX. The privileges of the persons employed in the administration of military affairs in respect to their property, departure or residence, shall be the same as those of the garrison.

X. The individuals of the armed burgher corps shall participate in the privileges granted by Art. 5.

XI. The Military Academy, the Military Institution for the education of children of both sexes, and the general and particular resolutions made for the advantage of those Institutions, shall be maintained on their present footing, and placed under the protection of the Emperor Napoleon.

XII. The military chests, magazines, and property of the magistrates of Vienna, those of the states of Lower Austria, and those of the Hospitals, shall be preserved inviolate.

XIII. Commissioners shall be appointed for the exchange and execution of this capitulation.

XIV. An officer, or General O'Reilly, may proceed to the Emperor of Austria.

XV. If any difficulty arise respecting the meaning of the above capitulation, the same shall be explained to the advantage of the garrison.

Signed, ANDREOSI, DE VAUX, BELOTTI.

The army in Bohemia had in the meanwhile made some progress. General Bellegarde, reinforced by 40,000 men from Bohemia and Moravia, had taken a strong position behind Radbruze. The Saxon army under the command of the Prince of Ponto Corvo advanced from Roetz, and arrived in Waldmunchen on the 7th, and entered Bohemia on the 9th.

The Duke of Auerstadt's head-quarters were on the 10th at Stankau, while Ponto Corvo was a league behind at Teinitz.

The Tyrolese continued on the 20th to excite the greatest alarm at Augsburgh and Munich. They laid Kempten, Schongau, Kaufbeuren, and other cities in Suabia, under contribution, established themselves at Landshut, and extended their outposts to Munich.

The garrison of Augsburg was under arms on the night of the 6th and 7th, hourly expecting an attack, but the Tyrolese proceeded no farther than Atlingen. But at Kaufbeuren they took many very valuable things belonging to the King of Bavaria. And in consequence there were about 4,000 wounded Frenchmen at Augsburg.

Another Austrian corps had entered Poland from Galicia. On the 4th 400 cavalry entered Widawa, and advanced by Sierade towards Kalisch, 3000 men followed the next day, and more were expected.

The French army remained still near and in Vienna, to recruit its losses, to collect the whole army together, and to be reinforced by Marshall Bernadotte's corps that moved first towards

towards Egra, and then to Lintz. Count Bellegarde with his army now joined the Archduke Charles. On the 19th the imperial guards, the corps of Rivoli, Montebello and Oudinot, were at Vienna; the corps of the Duke of Auerstadt between St. Polten and Vienna; Prince Ponto Corvo at Lintz, with the Saxons and Wurtembergers, and the Duke of Danzig with the Bavarians in Tyrol.

The Tyrolese advanced on the 11th to Memingen. About 1500 of them disarmed the Burger guard; they took a Bavarian convoy at Moerkirch; however they were again driven back to the mountains by the Duke of Danzig.

Meanwhile Napoleon had ordered several proclamations to be published, one on the 26th of April, to confiscate all the property of the Princes in the Austrian service, and likewise that of the religious establishments of the Teutonic order that should act contrary to the 4th and 13th articles of the Confederation of the Rhine; another on the 12th at Schoenbrun, to the inhabitants of Vienna, and to the Hungarians, to remain quiet. The Archduke Maximilian had, on the contrary, published other proclamations dated the 5th and 6th, to defend Vienna, and to raise new battalions of the Landwehr. The Palatine of Hungaria called up a levee-en-masse on the 27th of April. And another letter from the Archduke Charles, dated the 28th of April, was sent to Bonaparte to request an armistice. This important letter has, however, never been published. On the 19th, the bridges leading to Lobau were burnt. On the 20th the French army approached that island.

The Archduke Charles with his army after reaching Cham, proceeded by Klentsch and Neumarkt to Budweis. General Hiller, after reaching Lintz, posted himself behind the Traun near Ebersberg, where the above mentioned engagement took place, and afterwards passed the Danube near Stain. The Archduke after waiting one day for the junction at Lindau, soon proceeded to Zwettel, in order to arrive at Vienna

before the French army. General Hiller left a small corps at Kremstent, and another to strengthen the garrison of Vienna, and approached this town himself on the left of the Danube. The Archduke advanced to Neupolla, Horn, Wickendorf and Stokerau. The Archduke Maximilian arrived with his corps, which had quitted Vienna, safe, at the grand Austrian army.

The Austrian army, after the surrender of Vienna, assembled at the foot of the Bisamberg, a small corps was sent to Presburg, and Crems still remained occupied; the space between these two towns along the Danube was occupied by forts.

On the 19th it was reported that the French had taken possession of Lobau, and that their number increased there every hour.

Molitor's division had passed the Danube in boats, under the protection of this corps.

On the 19th, the bridges across the Danube to Lobau were built, and on the 20th another was constructed from the island of Lobau to the left bank of the Danube.

Opposite to Ebersdorf, on the right bank of the Danube, this river divides itself into three branches, separated by two islands. The distance from the right bank to the island on that side, where it is 680 feet in circumference, is about 200 yards. The distance from this island to the other is about 300 yards, and here the stream runs with most force. The larger of the two islands is called the island of Lobau, and the part of the river which separates it from the main land is about 150 yards broad.

On the following morning at day break, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the island of Lobau, and employed on this service part of the advanced guard under the command of Field Marshall Klenau, supported by some regiments of cavalry.

The isle of Lobau forms a convenient rendezvous for the troops,

troops, is about six English miles long, and four and a half broad, and being separated by the large arms of the Danube from the right bank, nothing could prevent the building of a bridge, which was concealed by ground covered with bushes; and the great extent of the island affords the advantage of sending troops and ordnance from so many points, that the passage across the smaller arm to the large plain, the March-field, may be made good by force of arms.

It was soon perceived by the strength of the enemy upon the island, and the position of his cannon being such as to maintain a second passage, that he meditated a serious attack.

The division St. Croix, supported by General Lassalle's light cavalry, and by the divisions of Molitor and Boudet, passed the arm of the Danube between Lobau and the left bank during the night.

The Austrian advanced guard sustained a warm engagement on the evening of the 20th, with the first French division which had filed from the low grounds on the edge of the river late in the evening; upon this the Archduke, whose intention was not to prevent the passage of the enemy, but to attack him the following day, retreated with his cavalry to Aderklaa, and ordered the advanced troops to fall back in masses, according as the enemy should extend himself.

Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Neufchatel, Montebello's corps, Rivoli's corps, and Istria's cavalry, crossed the river early on the morning of the 21st. The same day at daybreak the Archduke ordered his army under arms, and formed it in two lines on the rising ground behind Gerasdorf, and between the Bisam hill and the Russbach.

Hiller's corps formed the right wing near Hammersdorf. On the left was the corps of General Count Bellegarde, and next to that the corps of General Hohenzollern, in the alignment of Deutsch Wagram.

Prince Rosenberg's corps posted in columns on the Russ-

bach, kept Deutsch Wagram strongly occupied, having for the security of the left wing beyond that place a division in reserve.

The whole of the cavalry, which the day before had advanced under the command of Prince Lichtenstein by Aderklaa, was called back into line, and filing in two lines, they occupied the space intervening between the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and the right of Prince Rosenberg.

The Marchfeld was in front, and was expected soon to be the scene of great events. The grenadiers remained as a body of reserve near Severing, and the corps of General Reuss kept the Bisam hill, and the low bushy ground along the Danube strongly occupied; a part of it being however still near Crems, to watch the enemy there.

At nine o'clock the Archduke ordered the arms to be piled, and the troops to dine.

At the same time it was reported that the bridges over the Danube appeared now to be quite finished, and that troops filed along them without intermission, while others were crossing the river in boats; and likewise that the enemy considerably increased in force, and was endeavouring to form a line from Aspern to Esling and Entzersdorf.

The French line was now formed, viz. the Duke of Rivoli's corps occupied Aspern and reached almost to Esling, the Duke of Montebello's corps from thence to Esling, the Duke of Istria's cavalry being on the right.

The Archduke now thought that the moment for giving battle was arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorf, where the chief of his Quartermaster General's Staff, General Wimpfen, sketched out the following

Plan of Attack upon the French Army on its march between Esling and Aspern towards Hirschstadten.

The attack to be made in five columns.

The first column, or the column of the right wing, to be formed by the corps of General Hiller, It will advance from
its

its present position in a direction between Spitz and Leopoldau, along the nearest arm of the Danube, pass along the left bank, towards Stadelau and Aspern, keep constantly near the Danube and the meadows bordering upon it, and vigorously repulse the French, who will most likely meet it on the same road, and drive them from the left bank. This column must not suffer its progress to be impeded by the batteries which the enemy may perhaps have mounted on the islands, but endeavour to silence them, and spiritedly continue to advance.

The second column will consist of the troops of General Bellegarde; leaving Gerarsdorf to the left, it will march towards Leopoldau, endeavour to join the first column on the right, advance towards Kagrau, and then conjointly with the third column upon the left, push forward towards Hirschstetten.

The third column will be composed of the corps of General Hohenzollern. It will march by Sussenbrunn to Breitenlehe, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavour to join on its right the second column, and on its left the fourth.

The fourth under the command of General Prince Rosenberg, will be made up of that part of his corps which is posted on the right bank of the Russbach, it is to advance by Anderklaa and Rasendorf towards Esling.

The fifth column, formed by that part of Prince Rosenberg's corps which is stationed between Deutsch Wagram and Baumersdorf, will cross the Russbach, near Baumersdorf, leave Raschdorf and Bischof to the right, endeavour to pass on the left round the town of Enzersdorf, and secure its left flank by the Archduke Ferdinand's regiment of hussars.

The reserve cavalry under the command of General Prince Lichtenstein, will march by the way of Anderklaa without coming in contact with the fourth column, between Raschdorf

and Breitenlehe, and straight to the New Inn, keeping continually at such a distance from the heads of the third and fourth columns, as in case of necessity to be near at hand for the purpose of repelling the main body of the enemy's cavalry.

The grenadier corps of reserve to march from Seiering into the position which the corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Gerasdorf.

All the columns and corps will march at twelve o'clock at noon. Their second lines to follow them at suitable distances.

Every column to form its own advanced guards.

The order of march and the distribution of the field-pieces to be left to the judgment of the respective commanders.

The whole will march by half divisions. General Klenau to form the advanced guard of the fourth and fifth columns, and before he advances, to suffer the heads of these columns to come quite up to him, in order that he may have a sufficient support of infantry at hand.

Of the corps of cavalry, the brigade under the command of Versey to be attached to the second column, and the regiment of Oreilly to the third, and the former immediately to repair to Gerasdorf, and the latter to Sussebrunn.

The principal objects are to drive back the enemy entirely over the first arm of the Danube, destroy the bridges he has thrown over it, and occupy the bank of the Lobau with a numerous body, consisting especially of artillery.

The Generalissimo recommends order, coolness, and a proper use of every species of arms during the advance. His station will be with the second column.

Gerasdorf, May 21st, 1809.

The

The 1st column consisted of 19 battalions and 22 Squadrons

2d	20	16
3d	22	8
4th	13	8
5th	13	6
The corps of cavalry	—	78
———— grenadiers	16	—

103 battalions 138 Squadrons,

all which amounted to 75,000 effective men.

Of artillery there were eighteen batteries of brigade, thirteen of position, and eleven of horse artillery; in the aggregate 280 pieces of ordnance of different calibres.

The French had extremely well availed themselves of the advantage of the ground to cover their passage. The extensive villages of Esling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick houses, and surrounded by mounds of earth, resembled two bastions, between which a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and offered every possible security to the columns passing from the isle of Lobau. Esling had a granary furnished with loop holes, which being three stories high, afforded room for several hundred men; while Aspern was provided with a strong churchyard. The left side of the latter village borders on an arm of the Danube. Both villages have a safe communication with the bushy ground near the Danube, from which the enemy had it constantly in his power secretly to dispatch fresh reinforcements. The isle of Lobau served at once as a place of arms, and as a tête-de-pont in the rear, across the main arm of the river, to protect the bridges.

The French with the divisions of Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Le Grand, Espagne, Lasalle, and Ferrand, and the Marshals Massena, Lannes and Bessieres, together with the guards of Napoleon, the Wirtemberg horse, and the Darmstadt and Baden auxiliaries, had already left this position, and were directing their

their march towards Hirschstaedten, when the first Austrian guards advanced to meet the French troops. If it be at all permitted in war to indulge favourable presentiments, it was certainly excusable so to do, on this momentous occasion.

On the 21st of May, exactly at twelve o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack. A general enthusiasm had taken possession of the troops; triumphant war songs, accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were only interrupted by loud and constant shouts of Long live the Emperor! Long live the Archduke Charles! Whenever the Imperial General, who had now placed himself at the head of the second column appeared, every heart beat with anxious desire, and perfect confidence for the decisive moment, while the remarkable fineness of the weather favoured the awful scene.

The advanced guard of the first column, under General Nordman, consisting of two battalions of the Guilay and Lichtenstein hussars, had formed near the demolished bridge of Tabor, and leaving the villages of Kagrán and Hirschstetten to the left, and Stadlau to the right, was marching through the plain towards Aspern.

It was followed by the column, which having left the high road before the post-office at Stammersdorf, had marched from the right by half divisions. Its right flank along the Danube was covered by a battalion of St. Georgians, by the first battalion of the Vienna volunteers, and by a battalion of militia under the command of Major Count Colloredo.

Within cannon-shot of Stadelau its outposts met the enemy's picquets, who gradually retreated to their respective divisions.

At this time General Nordman ordered two battalions to draw up *en echelon*, in order to favour the advance of the column. The French, drawn up in large divisions, stood directly before Aspern, having to cover their front, occupied all

all the ditches in the fields, which afforded excellent breast works. Their right was covered by a battery, and their left by a broad and deep ditch, (one of those that carry off the waters of the Danube when it overflows) as well as by a bushy piece of ground which was likewise occupied by several bodies of men in close order.

Though the French had the advantage of situation entirely to themselves, inasmuch as the freshes of the Danube were only passable by means of a small bridge, against which they kept up a vigorous fire from behind the ditches, both with cannon and small arms, it did not prevent the second battalion of Gyulau, immediately after the first had penetrated as far as the bushy meadows, to pass the bridge in a column, to form their line without delay, and with charged bayonets to attack the enemy, who precipitately retreated to Aspern, on which occasion that village, after a vigorous, but not very obstinate resistance was taken for the first time.

It was however not long before the French had it in their power by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, again to expel the battalions of Gyulau. By this time some battalions of the Austrian columns had arrived, and the chasseurs of Major Schneider of the second column, joined the advanced guard of the first. Gyulau formed again, and the enemy was a second time driven to the lower end of the village, though he again succeeded in regaining what he had lost.

Both parties were aware of the necessity of maintaining themselves at all events in Aspern, which produced successively the most obstinate efforts both of attack and defence; the parties engaged each other in every street, in every house, and in every barn; carts, ploughs, and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the enemy; every single wall was an impediment to the assailants, and a rampart for the attacked; the steeple, lofty trees, the garrets and the cellars, were to be conquered before either of the parties could stile himself master of the

the place, and yet the possession was ever of short duration, for no sooner had the Austrians taken a street or a house, than the enemy gained another, forcing them to abandon the former.

This murderous conflict lasted thus for seven hours, the German battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna volunteers, each rivalling the other in courage and perseverance. At the same time the second column combined its attacks with those of the first, having to overcome a like opposition on account of the enemy's constantly bringing new reinforcements into action.

At length General Warquant of the second column, succeeded in becoming master of the higher part of the village, and maintaining that superiority during the whole of the night.

Many houses had been set on fire by the shells of both parties, and illuminated the whole country round. At the extremity of the right wing, on the bushy meadows, the contests were not less severe. The left flank of the enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube, impervious under-wood, only intersected by foot-paths, covered his front, and a broad ditch and palisades afforded him the advantage of a natural entrenchment.

Here, at the beginning of the battle, the first battalion of Guylay, under Colonel Maniassy, then the battalion of chasseurs under Major Schneider, next St. Georgians' and Major Minalowich's, and finally two battalions of Vienna volunteers, under colonels Steigentesch and St. Quintin, contended with the enemy. There also the enemy was defeated, and the first day of this sanguinary engagement, terminated by the occupation of Aspern by General Wacquant, at the head of eight battalions of the second column, while Field-marshal St. Hiller drawing, his troops up for the support of
the

the village, placed them in order of battle, and passed the night under arms.

The advanced guard of the second column commanded by General Fresnel, advanced by Leopoldau and Kagran towards Hirschstetten, and consisted of the battalion of chasseurs, and two battalions of Anton Mitrowsky, under General Winzingerode, as well as the brigade of cavalry of Klenau and Vincent, under General Vecsey, which followed in the same direction with the column from its position near Gerarsdorf.

The enemy having been discovered from the neighbouring heights of Hirschstetten to be near Aspern and Eslingen, the brigade of Vecsey was detached against the latter place, and the brigade of Winzingerode, to dislodge the enemy from Aspern.

The column deployed before Hirschstetten in two lines, in order to support the advanced guard, and leaving Aspern to the right, followed at a proper distance on the plain.

The brigade of Winzingerode however met with so spirited a resistance in its attempt on Aspern; that an attack on the front alone, was not likely to be attended with success; the cavalry therefore of this advanced guard was pushed forward on the left from Aspern, in order to support the attack on the flank, with the two batteries of horse artillery, as well as to facilitate a junction with the third column, which was advancing to Breitenlehe.

At the same time the regiment of Reuss Plauen was ordered to the right of Aspern, with a view to an attack in that quarter; the rest of the corps was formed into close columns of battalions.

Meanwhile the French formed their left wing, commanded by the Duke of Rivoli, which repossessed towards Aspern, and their right at Eslingen. Thus advancing (on the main army) with columns of infantry and cavalry, supported by a very brisk cannonade. A line of twelve regiments of cuirassiers

cuirassiers formed the centre of the second line of the enemy, giving the whole an imposing aspect.

Meanwhile the attack of a battalion of Reuss-Plauen on Aspern, was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into consternation by the loss of its commander, but rallied immediately after.

Count Bellegarde ordered General Bacquant to renew the attack upon the regiment of Vogelsang, and to carry the village at all hazards; the latter obeyed the order with the most brilliant success, and Aspern, though defended by 12,000 of the best of the French troops, was carried by storm; Bacquant being assisted by the regiment of Reuss-Plauen, by a battalion of the Archduke Rainer, and by the brigade of Maier of the third column.

To frustrate this attack, the French advanced with two columns of infantry, supported by heavy cavalry upon the main army, repulsed the two regiments of Klenau, and Vincent's light horse, and fell upon the infantry.

The latter awaiting them with their firelocks ready, maintained a discharge with cool intrepidity at ten paces distant so effectually, as totally to rout the enemy, upon which General Vecsey at the head of the division of Klenau, attacked the cuirassiers with such energy, that their retreat was followed by that of the infantry.

By this action the Austrian army was along the whole extent of its line disengaged from the French, obtained communication on the left with the corps of Prince Hohenzollern, and became possessed of the important post of Aspern.

The French being in full retreat, attempted no further attack, but contented themselves with merely keeping up a cannonade. The corps remained during the night under arms.

The enemy indeed repeated his attacks on Aspern, but they all proved unsuccessful.

The third column according to its destination, had begun its march from its position at Seiering, by the road to Susenbrunn.

senbrunn and Breitenlee. Some divisions of Oreilly's light horse and chasseurs formed the advanced guard of the column, and at three o'clock in the afternoon met the left wing of the enemy, chiefly consisting of cavalry, near Hirschstetten.

As about this time the first and second columns were advancing intrepidly upon Aspern, and the French beginning to fall back to their position between Eslingen and Aspern, General Hohenzollern ordered up his batteries, and a brisk cannonade commenced on both sides.

The first line formed in close columns of battalions, and advanced with the greatest resolution upon the French, when their cavalry, commanded by Lassalle, suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate numbers, and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions.

This was the remarkable crisis at which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Lettowitz, Froom, a battalion of Steins, and the second battalion of the Archduke Charles's legion, under the command of Generals Brady, Buresch, Majer and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude what the fixed determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attack.

The French cavalry broke these battalions on both wings, penetrated them, repulsed the squadrons of Oreilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and in the confidence of victory, summoned them to lay down their arms. A well-directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a considerable number of slain. This corps as well as the rest, passed the night on the field of battle.

The fourth and fifth columns were both composed of General Rosenberg's corps, on each bank of the Russbach, and

and directed their march from their position to the right and left of Deutsch Wagram.

The fourth proceeded through Raschdorf direct to Eslingen. Colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's Hulus conducted the advanced guard.

The fifth column directed its march towards the left, in order to make a circuit round the little town of Entzersdorf, and drive the French out of that place. It was reinforced by Shippick's hussars, under the command of colonel Frolich. General Klenau led the advanced guard of both columns.

As this circuit round Entzersdorf obliged the fifth to describe a longer line, it was necessary for the fourth to advance rather more slowly. Entzersdorf however was quickly taken possession of by a detachment of Stipsic's hussars, and the Wallack's Illyrian frontier regiment; as it was already evacuated by the greater part of the enemy, no more than thirty prisoners were taken.

Both columns now received orders to advance upon Eslingen. The fourth in close columns consisting of battalions of Czarterisky's, Archduke Louis's, and Coburg's, was twice successively attacked by upwards of two thousand of the enemy's heavy cavalry; but these were each time put to flight with considerable loss by our brave infantry.

Of the fifth column, two battalions belonging to Chasteler's corps, advanced directly upon Eslingen, while two battalions of Bellegarde's were ordered to penetrate the left flank of the village and the small contiguous wood. Two battalions of Hiller's, and Szarry's, besides the Archduke Ferdinand's and Stipsic's regiments of hussars, and two divisions of Rosenberg's light horse, were in readiness on the plain to support them.

These united attacks were twice regularly repeated with uncommon rapidity. The enemy's troops were repulsed at all points, and driven into the village of Eslingen, which had been set on fire. But as the French army was drawn

up,

up, in several lines between Eslingen and Aspern, and met each assault with fresh reinforcements, the safety of their retreat depending on the possession of the village; our troops were obliged to abandon it on the approach of the night, and to await under arms the coming of the morning.

The reserved corps of cavalry had marched in two columns, under the command of General Prince Lichtenstein, and were advancing upon the New Inn between Raschdorf and Breitenlehe. General Count Wartensleben with Blankenstein's hussars, led the advanced guard.

No sooner did the enemy perceive the general advance of the army, than he placed the bulk of his cavalry, supported by some battalions of infantry, in order of battle, between Eslingen and Aspern, and commenced a sharp cannonade upon the columns of the Austrian cavalry as they approached.

Prince Lichtenstein directed his columns to march forward in two lines, on which the French detached four or five thousand cavalry from their position to the right flank by way of Eslingen, commanded by Generals Nansouty and St. Germain, which excited some apprehension that the progress of the fourth column would be impeded, or even thrown into confusion.

The Prince therefore ordered four regiments to the left, and kept the second column formed in two lines, till he was convinced that the fourth would not meet with any obstruction on its march.

During this movement, the remainder of the enemy's cavalry also advanced with the greatest confidence, towards the right wing of the Austrians and were received with a firmness which they probably did not expect.

The intrepidity of the cavalry that had marched up, particularly those of Maurice Lichtenstein's regiment, and the Archduke Ferdinand's cuirassiers; (the former, headed by their gallant Colonel Roursel) frustrated the repeated assaults of

the French by counter attacks, and at length put a stop to their impetuous charge, and completely repulsed them with great loss.

In these conflicts the French General of Division Durosnel was taken prisoner a few paces from Bonaparte; as was also General Foulcrand, after having been slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the fire of musquetry which now ensued, the Prince ordered a general advance, by which the enemy was straitened in the alignment between Eslingen and Aspern; but on account of the flanking fire from Eslingen, he could not be pursued any further. The fire of his guns was returned with vigour by the horse artillery.

About seven in the evening 3,000 horse were again detached towards the point of union between the cavalry of the corps of reserve, and the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and fell en masse upon the brigades of cuirassiers of Generals Kroyher, Klary and Siegenthal; but by the steady intrepidity of Blankenstein's and Rieschs' regiments, who with the utmost gallantry made a sudden attack on the French flanks, their cavalry were again repulsed, and part of them who had fallen upon some of the regiments of the new levies placed in the third line, were cut off and taken.

Meanwhile night came on, and it was passed by the Prince in the best state of preparation, on the ground which he had gained from the French.

For the first time Napoleon had now sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was placed on a level with many other bold and successful Generals, who, like himself, after a long series of destructive achievements, have experienced the vicissitudes of fate.

The charm of his invincibility was dissolved. No longer the spoiled child of Fortune, he will be by posterity characterized as the sport of the fickle goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations.

To the Austrian army the 21st of May was a grand and glorious

glorious epoch, the remembrance of which must ever inspire it with a consciousness of its own strength, and a reliance on its own energies.

Overwhelmed by our irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto-unconquered Emperor, was no longer capable of snatching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired.

Napoleon's glory was obviously at stake. New efforts were to be expected the following day; for he was obliged to fight for his existence. By means of fire-ships sent down the Danube, the Archduke had caused the enemy's bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its repair would take up several hours. Meanwhile Napoleon had in the evening been joined by the corps of General Oudinot; all the disposable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the river in vessels as fast as they arrived.

The Archduke on his part ordered the grenadier corps which had not any share in the first engagement, to advance from its position near Gerarsdorf to Breitenlehe, and the short night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective preparations for the commencement of the second tragedy.

BATTLE OF THE 22d OF MAY.

CORPS OF GENERAL HILLER.

With the morning's dawn the enemy renewed his attacks, which far surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valour and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled General Wacquand to abandon Aspern, when the regiment of Klebeck again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was also obliged to give way. The regiment of Benyowsky now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the church-yard, the walls of which Field-marshal Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to demolish, and the church, together with the parsonage, to be burnt down.

Thus was this regiment supported by some battalions, commanded by General Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the entrance of the village, after overcoming a spirit of resistance bordering on despair, and having been opposed by the flower of the French army.

Neither could the enemy produce any farther effect upon the bushy meadow, after Lieutenant General Hiller had ordered the force there to be supported by two battalions of Anton Mitrowsky's and a battery; on which the hunters (or riflemen,) of St. George, and two battalions of Vienna volunteers, drove him from his advantageous position, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.

About this time the left wing of the corps was likewise placed in security by three batteries sent by that General to support the General of cavalry, Count Bellegarde, and the latter maintained his ground against the most desperate attacks

attacks of the enemy. General Hiller kept his position on the left flank of the enemy, and the victory was decidedly in this quarter. The corps was therefore again formed in two lines, and thus awaited the approaching issue.

CORPS OF COUNT BELLEGARDE.

Bellegarde having received information from General Wacquand, that the French were assembling a force before Aspern near the bushy meadow, and apparently had in view an assault upon that point, was just going to throw a fresh battalion of Argentau's into the above village, when the French, in heavy columns of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous artillery, began to advance upon the centre of the corps in the plain.

The troops stationed at Aspern, exhausted with the incessant fire kept up during the night, were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the attack; their ammunition, both for artillery and musketry began to fail, and General Wacquand retreated in good order to the church-yard.

This post, gained at so dear a rate, was again taken from him, after several attacks sustained in conjunction with General Hiller; the place was alternately taken and lost, till at length the superiority of our fire obliged the French to abandon the houses, and a decisive assault of Hiller's corps prevented all farther efforts.

From the moment of the retaking of Aspern, it became possible to oppose offensive movements to the French advancing upon the centre, and to annoy their left flank and communication. The defence of Aspern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's corps, and while Count Bellegarde leaned his right wing on Aspern, he formed his left and centre in the direction of Eslingen, in such a manner that by degrees he gained the right flank of the enemy, and compelled him to retreat, and the entire force of the artillery

brought to bear upon the left wing, which commanded the whole space from Aspern to Eslingen, gave him a most severe defeat.

CORPS OF GENERAL HOHENZOLLERN.

The dawn of morning was to this corps also the signal for the renewal of the gigantic conflict. The enemy's infantry were drawn up in large divisions, and between them the whole of the heavy cavalry were formed in masses or bodies.

General Prince Lichtenstein, on observing this order of battle, perceived the necessity of keeping up a close communication with the infantry placed near him; he therefore drew up his right wing *en echiquier*, behind the corps of infantry, but kept his left wing together, with the reserves posted in the rear.

A prodigious quantity of artillery covered the front of the French, who seemed desirous to annihilate the Austrian corps by the deadly fire of their ordnance.

Upward of 200 pieces of cannon were engaged on both sides, and the oldest soldiers never recollected to have witnessed so tremendous a fire kept up.

Every effort to shake the intrepidity of the Austrian troops was in vain. Napoleon rode through his ranks, and according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of the bridges, but added, that he himself had ordered them to be broken down, and that there was no alternative but victory or death.

Soon afterwards the whole of the enemy's line put itself in motion, and the cavalry made their principal attack on the point where the corps of the Prince Lichtenstein communicated with the left wing of General Hohenzollern. The engagement now became general; the regiments of Rohan, d'Aspre, Joseph Colloredo, and Stain, repulsed all the attacks of the enemy.

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The Generals were every where at the head of their troops, and inspired them with courage and perseverance. The Archduke himself seized the colours of one battalion; and such as had already begun to give way, followed with new enthusiasm his heroic example. Most of those who surrounded him were wounded; his adjutant-general, Count Colloredo, had received a ball in his head, the wound of which was at first considered dangerous; a squeeze of the hand signified to him the concern of his sympathising commander, who filled with contempt for death, now only thought of glory and his country.

The French were beaten at all points; and, astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, obliged to abandon the field of battle.

About this time General Hohenzollern observed on his left wing near Eslingen, a chasm which had been formed during the heat of the engagement, and afforded an advantageous point of attack. The regiment of Frohlich, commanded by Colonel Meoserry, was ordered thither in three bodies, and repulsed four regiments of cavalry, accompanied by infantry and artillery.

The corps remained in the position which they had taken, till the grenadiers of the reserve, which the Archduke had ordered forward from Breitenlehe, arrived to relieve the battalions exhausted with the sanguinary conflict, and continued the attack upon the centre of the enemy's position.

Lieutenant general d'Aspre advanced with the four battalions of grenadiers of Prizezinsky, Puteany, Scovaux, and Scharlach, without firing a shot, up to the enemy's cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive fire from Eslingen, that nothing but the presence of the Archduke, who hastened to the spot, could have induced his grenadiers to maintain their ground. Captain Count Dombasle had already reached the enemy's battery, when he was wounded by two balls, and quitted the field.

About noon, the Archduke ordered a new assault upon

Eslingen, which was immediately undertaken by Field-marshal d'Aspre, with the grenadier battalions of Kirchenreuter and Serveaux on the left, and Scharlach and George in the front.

Five times did these gallant troops rush up to the very walls of the houses burning within, and placed in a state of defence; some of the grenadiers in the heat of bravery thrust their bayonets into the enemy's loop holes; but all their efforts were fruitless, for their antagonists fought the fight of despair.

The Archduke ordered the grenadiers to take up their former position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the assault, he would not permit them to advance; the enemy was then in full retreat.

CORPS OF THE FIELD-MARSHAL ROSENBERG.

Both divisions of this corps, which in advancing to the engagement had composed the fourth and fifth columns, were formed before break of day for a new attack, for which the French on their side likewise made preparation, but with a manifest superiority in numbers.

Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the village of Eslingen with the Archduke Charles's regiment of infantry, to push forward the other troops in battalion, and in particular to intercept those corps of the enemy, which were advancing in the open country between Eslingen and the nearest arm of the Danube.

The village was soon gained, and battalions continually advancing on the left, obliged the enemy, several times drawn up, to yield. The most violent cannonade was kept up incessantly on both sides, and sustained by the troops with the greatest fortitude.

Favoured by a fog, which suddenly came on, the enemy's heavy cavalry ventured to attack on all sides the corps
formed

formed by Szharry's and Hiller's regiments of infantry. These brave fellows received the charge with fixed bayonets, and at last directed their fire with such effect, that the French were compelled to fly with considerable loss.

Five times were these attacks on Szharry's and Hiller's regiments repeated, and each time were the assailants repelled with equal courage and resolution. The cavalry contributed all that lay in their power to the pursuit of the enemy and the support of the infantry.

Coburg's, the Archduke Louis's, and Czartorisky's regiments, belonging to the division of general Dedowich, stationed on the right, renewed the exertions of the preceding day with the same distinction and the same success. After this severe conflict, the enemy seemed to have no inclination to expose himself to any fresh disaster, and confined himself merely to the operations of his superior artillery.

About eleven A. M. Prince Rosenberg received orders from the Archduke Generalissimo, to make a new attack upon Eslingen, and a message to the same effect was sent to general Dedowich, who commanded the right division of this corps.

Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack, under the conduct of Generals Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Rohan, while General Dedowich advanced against the citadel of the village or the magazine, surrounded with walls and ditches.

The attack was made with redoubled bravery, and our troops pushed with irresistible impetuosity into the village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this post, into which the French were continually throwing new reinforcements, which they had defended with an immense sacrifice of lives, and which was of the utmost consequence to the Austrians for obstructing the retreat of the enemy, an event upon which he had already resolved.

Prince Rosenberg therefore determined to confine himself to the obstinate maintenance of his own position to secure
the

the left flank of the army, and to encrease the embarrassment of the enemy by an incessant fire from all the batteries.

In the night between the 22d and 23d, the French accomplished their retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning, their rear guard had also evacuated Eslingen, and all the positions which they had held on the left bank of the Danube. Some of the Austrian divisions closely pursued them, and took possession as near as possible of the necessary posts of observation. Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will ever be memorable in the annals of the world, and in the history of the war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that had occurred since the commencement of the French revolution. It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the monarchy, and for the correction of public opinion.

The infantry thus entered upon a new and brilliant career, and by the firm confidence they manifested in their own energies, paved the way to new victories. The enemy's cavalry beheld their boasted but hitherto untried glory, dissipated by the masses of our battalions, whose cool intrepidity they were unable to endure.

Cavalry and artillery surpassed themselves in valour, and in the space of two days performed achievements sufficient for a whole campaign.

Three pieces of cannon, 7 ammunition waggons, 17,000 French muskets, and about 3,000 cuirasses fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loss on both sides was very great; this and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, prove that the determination of the combatants was either to conquer or to die.

The Austrian army had to lament the deaths of 87 superior officers, and 4199 subalterns and privates.

Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, Fresnel, Winzingerode, Grill, Neustaedter, Siegenthal, Colloredo, May, Hohenfeld, and Buresch, 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates, were wounded. Field-marshal

Weber,

Weber, 8 officers, and 829 inferior men, were taken prisoners by the French.

The loss of the French was prodigious, and exceeded all expectation. Generals Lannes, d'Espagna, St. Hiliare, and Albuquerque, were killed; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Le Grand, Lasalle, and the two Lagranges, were wounded; Durosnel and Fouler were taken prisoners.

Upwards of 7000 men, and an immense number of horses, were buried on the field of battle; 5,600 lay wounded in our hospitals; in Vienna and the suburbs after the battle, there were little short of 29,773 of the wounded, and many were carried to St. Polten and as far as Lintz; 2,300 were taken prisoners. Several hundred corpses floated down the Danube, and are still daily thrown upon its shores; many met their death on the island of Lobau, and since the fall of the water in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies, supposedly consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the sufferers continued for several days, and a pestilential air was wafted from the theatre of death. All the soldiers at Aspern were declared worthy of public gratitude by the Archduke Charles, but particularly General Wimpfen and Colonel Smola.

Besides this, a list of the names of the officers who chiefly distinguished themselves was published, containing, 10 Lieutenant Generals and Generals, 18 Major Generals, 28 Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, 12 Majors, 30 Captains, and 45 other officers. General Klenau, Colonels Frap and Hurhegg, Major Scheibler, Lieutenant colonel Lutz, and Lieutenant Laghetty and Mantze, Lieutenant-General d'Aspre, Lieutenant-colonel Rissingen, Majors Potteany, Kirchen, Liebter and Winiawsky, and Lieutenant Rewutzky were particularly noticed, as also many non-commissioned officers and privates, whose names should always be pronounced with esteem, and be preserved to posterity in honour to their distinguished and gallant behaviour.

While

While these occurrences took place near the Danube, the Archduke John continued still to retreat.

After the passage of the Tagliamento and the advantages gained by the French in the battle of St. Daniel, the rear-guard of the Austrians, which had been continually pursued sword in hand, was come up with at Venzone by the French advanced-guard, commanded by General Dessaix. It made a shew of resistance, but was soon defeated, and about 120 prisoners were taken, among whom were two Field officers. General Colloredo who commanded it was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball. The French loss consisted in about 80 men killed and wounded. The Austrians burnt all the bridges of the Fellas, but this obstacle was surmounted. They had also fortified themselves in the fort of Malborghetto, and on Mount Predel. These positions were turned, the former under the fire of the fort, and without losing a single man, the latter through the vallies Roevolana and Dagna. The troops appointed to oppose these movements met with the Austrians at Tarvis, and carried that town on the first attack.

The fort of Malborghetto was cannonaded on the 17th from five in the morning until half-past nine. The assault was then ordered. In half an hour all the block-houses, and all the pallisade works, were attacked and carried at once, and the Austrians pursued and driven with great slaughter into their last entrenchment.

The Austrians lost about 400 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, 4 pieces of ordnance, and some magazines. The French lost about 400 men killed and wounded.

On the same day, immediately after the taking of the fort of Malborghetto, the Viceroy marched against Tarvis, where a new advance crowned the work of the day, as the Austrians retreated according to their orders.

They were posted on the other side of a narrow and deep valley, through which the Schlitzza flows, occupying, with five regiments of the line and several battalions of Croats, a
double

double line of redoubts raised one above the other, and furnished with 28 pieces of cannon, their cavalry being in the rear. These corps were commanded by Generals Guila and Frimont.

The advanced-guard of the French, supported by the brigades of Abbe and Valentino, attacked the Austrians on the front, and the division of Fontanelli on the left. This division which had not yet received its artillery, was not restrained by the fire of the Austrian batteries, to which it only answered by sounding a charge and overthrowing with the bayonet every thing which stood before it. The Austrians soon retired pursued by the advanced-guard.

They left on the field of battle a great number of dead, and about 400 prisoners and 7 pieces of cannon were taken. The French lost about 960 men.

The artillery of the French army as well as the division of Serras, were detained by the fort of Pridel. The Viceroy ordered General Grenier to advance with three battalions and two pieces of cannon into the valley of Raebell, to attack the fort in the rear, while General Serras who had been informed of this movement, attacked the Austrians stationed there in front. In a quarter of an hour the fort was carried, and all who were within the pallisades put to the sword. About 150 men were killed, and eight cannons taken in the fort.

The French lost about 800 men.

On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, the army from Farers arrived at Vellach, Klagenfurth, and St. Weit.

On the 22d, 23d, and 24th it entered Fredsach, Unzmarks, and Knittelfeld.

The right wing, commanded by General Macdonald, consisting of the divisions of Broussier and La Marque, and that of the dragoons of Pully, had been directed against Goritz. It passed the Isonzo on the 14th, and on the 15th took a position beyond Goritz. Eleven pieces of
cannon,

cannon, two mortars, and several artillery carriages were found at Goritz.

On the 17th, the division of Broussier forced the Austrians before Prewald, to retire precipitately towards Laybach. The division of La Marque, which marched by the roads of Padvel and Poderay followed the Austrians, being every where forced to retire. About 200 prisoners were taken, and one colonel and nine officers.

On the 18th General Schildt entered Trieste and took some prisoners.

On the 20th General Broussier summoned the fort of Prevald, which capitulated, when about 700 men laid down their arms, and thirteen cannon were taken.

On the 21st, the forts of Laybach were reconnoitred and closely invested. General Macdonald appointed General La Marque to the attack of that on the left, and General Broussier to that of the right. The cavalry were disposed in such a manner as to cut off the retreat of the Austrian rear-guard.

On the evening of the same day, these forts, which had cost enormous sums to Austria, offered to capitulate. Generals Guilai and Zach, on perceiving the dispositions for attack, retired with the rest of the rear-guard.

One General, one Colonel, three Majors, about 60 officers and 2000 men, laid down their arms; 60 pieces of artillery were found in the forts.

When the army of Italy arrived at Knittelfeld, the Viceroy was informed, that the remains of the corps of General Jelliach were near, had been joined at Rotenmanna by different battalions from the interior, and forming about 7 or 8,000 men, were on their way to Leoben. The French division of Serras received orders to make forced marches in order to arrive before the Austrians at the joining of the roads. On the 25th, at nine in the morning, the advanced-guard came up with the Austrians, who debouched by the road of Mautun.

The

The Austrians were in the very favourable situation of St. Michael, having their right defended by steep mountains, their left on the Meeir, while their centre occupied a rising plain of difficult access. General Serras was charged with the attack of the front, with a brigade of his division, and a brigade of the division of Durutte, commanded by General Valentin. He had in the rear of his line the 8th and 5th regiments of chasseurs, commanded by Colonels Friere, and de la Croix, aides-de-camp of his division. About two the attack commenced along the whole line. The enemy were every where defeated, the plain was carried, and the cavalry completed the rout.

The Austrians lost about 1000 men, and the rest retreated. The French lost about as many.

On the 26th the French army arrived at Briek, where the Viceroy published a proclamation in high terms on the behaviour of his army.

The grand army of the French retreated again after the battle of Eslingen and Aspern, to the other side of the Danube.

The Archduke received a letter from the Emperor of Austria, professing his gratitude and thanks; and a similar publication was sent by the Archduke to the army.

The bridges made by the French over the Danube were all carried away in the night between the 26th and 27th.

They were very busy in erecting large and strong fortifications on the island Lobau, and particularly in strengthening a tête de-pont.

On the 27th the army of the Viceroy joined the corps of General Lauriston, and thus all the eastern and southern provinces of Austria, Tyrol excepted, were subdued.

One bridge over the Danube was re-established on the 29th of May, and by the 1st of June the whole were again rebuilt.

On the first of June General Lauriston arrived at Oldenburg, the first country town of Hungary. Lassalle was at
Presbourg,

Presbourg, and pushed forward his posts to Altenburg and Raab.

General Macdonal had entered Gratz, which the Archduke John left on the 27th of May.

The Duke of Dantzic was at Lenz on the first of June, Prince Ponto Corvo was approaching Vienna, General Vandamme at St. Palten, and his troops in Moutorn and Crems. The head-quarters of Napoleon still remained at Ebersdorf on the right bank of the Danube.

The Austrians formed an intrenched camp near Presbourg, at Engorau, which was attacked on the 2d of June by Marshal Augereau; who, after a short onset, and having taken about 50 prisoners, retreated.

The French head-quarters were on the 6th again moved back to Vienna.

Since the battle of Aspern, nothing of importance had occurred in the Austrian army, which still held its position between the Bisam hill and Obersienbrunn; and its posts on the banks of the Danube, or on the islands of this river, from Lintz to Presbourg. The head-quarters were at Wolkersdorf.

The Austrians crossed the Danube once, near Crems, and took some prisoners. The French bombarded Crems and Stains.

Opposite Presburg, on the right side of the Danube, the Austrians had thrown up a tête-de-pont, which was three times attacked by Marshall Davoust, but without success.

In a few days 40,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection were expected from Presburg, where the Archduke John had arrived.

The Archduke Ferdinand evacuated Warsaw precipitately on the 2d.

A Russian army at this time entered Gallicia, but did not proceed any further.

Captain Meninger of the Austrian army, belonging to the

the Archduke Francis's cuirassiers crossed the Danube on the 6th of May, dispersed a detachment of Saxon dragoons, engaged with another corps, and took 11 of inferior rank, and one officer, prisoners.

An attack of the French on the tête-de-pont, near Presbourg, was repulsed.

The Tyrolese again obtained great advantages over the Bavarians, and likewise retook Inspruck.

The French army lost many fighting men by the disorders which took place, in consequence of which Prince Neuchâtel ordered that no detachment should be sent out, unless commanded by a captain; and that all who did not join their corps in a short time should, if in a state of health, be most severely punished.

During this time Napoleon still remained at Schoenbrunn.

Some Austrian detachments advanced to Bamberg, and even Wurzburg, to raise contributions, but they were soon driven back again by a French force under General Rivaud.

The Austrian army still in Saxony amounted to about 20,000 men, and was commanded by General Klenau.

On the 15th the corps under the command of the Archduke John, composed of about 20,000 troops of the line, and 6,000 of the Hungarian levy-en-mass, were vigorously attacked by the French army in the environs of Baak. The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greatest success, and the enemy suffered a loss of about 2000 in killed and wounded.

The left wing of the Austrians, composed of the insurgent corps, was, however, thrown back, and in consequence the Austrians retreated to Comorn, with the loss of about 3000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The French invested Raab—however they were soon forced to retreat: on which occasion the Austrians took

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several

several prisoners, especially of the wounded, among whom was General Launay.

Raab was afterwards again invested and besieged, and capitulated on the 22d. The garrison was allowed to retreat to Comorn, but not to serve again until exchanged.

Presbourg was bombarded by the enemy on the 13th; but without any further attack the bombardment ended on the same day. Marshal Davoust's head-quarters were at Wolfstahl.

The Archduke Charles removed his head quarters to Deutsch Wagram.

The Saxon troops left Dresden on the 10th, and retreated to Wilsdruff. In the night of the 11th they attacked Freyberg, but were repulsed by the Duke of Brunswick's corps in that town.

An engagement took place near Gratz on the 26th of June, between a French corps commanded by General Broussier, and the Austrians under General Guilay. Each party lost about 200 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

On the 21st General Gudin attacked and took possession of one of the islands near Presburg.

The Governor of Vienna published a proclamation, dated the 27th, commanding every person who knew where any Austrian prisoner was hid to declare it. The King of Saxony also summoned the Poles, by a proclamation, dated Frankfort, the 18th of July, to oppose the Austrians, and to rise en mass. Thus every possible effort was tried to complete and strengthen the French army, wherever it was practicable.

A large bridge formed of 60 arches, on which three carriages could pass a-breast, was constructed, leading to the island of Lobau; and another was afterwards built about eight feet broad; and besides these a bridge of boats was thrown over.

All these bridges were secured by large *têtes-de-pont*; in
front

front of which, or in woods before them, General le Grand's division was stationed.

The forts and intrenchments which had been partly raised before the battle of Entzersdorf, on the island Lobau, were enlarged, and every day more and more increased. Works of the strongest nature were constructed, and all the means made use of which fortification can afford, to render the island a complete place of arms, only to be approached by trenches. In consequence of this, guns of the largest calibre were mounted, and the ramparts not only furnished with 18 and 24 pounders, but likewise with 30 and 60 pounders, and 10-inch mortars.

Rammed poles covered the bridges which preserved the communication of the islands on the right shore of the Danube, but which, however, either intention or accident succeeded in destroying; and an armed flotilla cruised between the islands to defend these various and copious sources of communication.

All these works, which were at last become perceptible to the Austrian army, and the publications respecting them in all the newspapers, caused the most likely presumption, which had always been suspected from the character of the French commander, that he would choose the Marchfeld as the scene of a most important battle, to have now the highest appearance of being executed. It was presumed that the force of the French in this second undertaking, at a place where they had already once experienced the bravery of their valiant opposers to their own disadvantage, would not be common, and in consequence of this the Archduke Charles resolved to surround the villages Aspern and Eslingen with field fortifications, points most favourable to oppose the crossing of the river. A partial crossing of the river took place, in order to oppose a principal plan of the operations, until such time as the army should be in a complete state to co-operate from its retired and unfortified situation near Baumerdorf and

Markgrafen Neusiedel, to endeavour to force the enemy to act.

At the end of June the information received showed that the enemy had concentrated all his forces near Kaisers Ebersdorf, and that he was ready to defile with from 140 to 160,000 men along the Lobau; now all doubts as to the operations of the enemy were dispersed, and every one hastened to make all necessary preparation to give him a warm reception.

It was resolved to send the advanced troops towards Maas, as they had been obliged to retire in consequence of a much greater force belonging to the enemy having crossed the river, and had placed themselves nearer the position of the army on the heights of Stammersdorf and Markgrafen Neusiedel behind the Russbach, there however to act with a most vigorous effect against the communication of the right wing of the enemy's forces. As however the left wing was in danger of being surrounded, the Archduke John received advice directly to join the army at Marcheck with his corps, which was then at Presburg, and to act in concert with the left wing.

The messenger with this order left the head-quarters on the afternoon of the 4th, and arrived at five o'clock on the 5th at Presburg, where he directly delivered his dispatches to the Archduke; and it appeared that there existed no possible obstruction to the co operation of this corps during the battle, which was supposed would begin early in the morning of the 6th.

According to the resolutions agreed upon, the vanguard, under command of Field-marshal Lieutenant Norman, and the 6th corps of the army commanded by Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Klenau, instead of the sick Field-marshal Lieutenant Hiller, were employed to occupy the entrenchments and fortifications near the Danube, and to reinforce the whole reserve of cavalry stationed in the plain of Breitenlehe.

Field

Field-marshal Lieutenant Nordman extended his wing from Muhlleuten to the right side of Entzersdorf. The 6th corps of the army on the contrary had its right wing posted from thence to the village on the Spitz; both corps had orders to retire as soon as they should be hard pressed by the enemy in that position.

At a quarter after nine o'clock in the evening, the enemy began a most tremendous and shocking fire from Lobau and the neighbouring islands against our advanced posts, and harrassed them with grape shot and shells of every description, by which means Entzersdorf was set in flames. This fire could not possibly be returned by our field-pieces with equal effect, and thus the enemy, favored by a heavy fall of rain and a severe storm, was fortunate enough to cross the small arm of the Danube between Lobau and the left shore of this river: and likewise to complete four bridges in a very short time, for which he had had every thing prepared five weeks back.

The following were the proceedings of the French army till the 5th at six o'clock in the morning.

On the 2d an aide de-camp of the Duke of Rivoli passed over with 500 voltigeurs to Mill island. This island is joined to the land by a small bridge, protected by a tête de pont.

On the 4th at ten in the evening, General Oudinot caused 1500 voltigeurs to be embarked on the great arm of the Danube, commanded by General Conroux.

Colonel Baste with ten gun-boats convoyed them, and disembarked them beyond the little arm of the island of Lobau. The batteries of the Austrians were soon silenced, and themselves driven from the woods near Muhlleuten.

The chief of battalion Dessales, Director of the bridges, and engineer of the marine, had constructed in the island Alexander, a bridge of 80 toises of a single piece, and five great ferry boats.

Colonel St. Croix, aide-de-camp of the Duke of Rivoli, embarked in barges with 2,500 men, and landed on the left bank.

The bridge of a single piece, the first of the kind which was ever made, was fixed in less than five minutes, and the infantry passed over it with great rapidity.

Captain Bachellet constructed a bridge of boats in an hour and a half. Captain Pagerinoffe formed a bridge of floats or trees in two hours. At two o'clock in the morning the army possessed four bridges, and had debarked 1500 toises below Ebersdorf, protected by the batteries and the right wing, proceeding towards Vitau. The corps of the Duke of Rivoli formed the left, that of Count Oudinot the centre, and that of the Duke of Auerstadt the right; the corps of the Prince of Ponte Corvo, the Viceroy, and the Duke of Ragusa, the guard and the cuirassiers, formed the second line and the corps of reserve.

The French pressed the Austrian advanced-guard with their whole force. It was stationed on the Schutterrwiese, and on the Haselgrund, but was forced to retire; in consequence of which the French occupied Muhlleuten at eleven o'clock, from whence their force stretched towards Wittau.

The fortifications between Entzersdorf and Aspern, were however still defended by the Austrian troops.

On the 5th at day break, three bodies of cavalry and as many of infantry, with an immense quantity of ordnance, were seen defiling near Wittau, and behind them a very strong column composed of troops of every description.

At nearly six o'clock the enemy had surrounded and taken all our fortifications between Eslingen and Entzersdorf, the garrisons of which were almost all either wounded or killed.

The town of Entzersdorf was still most valiantly defended by one battalion, and sustained two assaults, both of which were however repulsed. This battalion had used all its ammunition,

ammunition, and was hence in need of relief. The enemy endeavouring to profit by this circumstance, advanced with so little fear, that he entered the town at the same time with the succour.

From nine o'clock the enemy only endeavoured to cover the deployment, by forming lines, the columns by which it should have been effected had already passed Rutzendorf, while its rear was behind Muhlleuten. The column advanced in the direction of Pysdorf and Raschdorf, and arrived at noon at the above place, where it commenced a fierce contest with the cavalry in reserve.

At this time a new hostile reinforcement appeared between Esling and Entzersdorf, and marched in a direction towards Breitenlehe. Our advanced troops retired towards the position of the army.

This movement was effected with the utmost order, and covered by the cavalry, which although flanked by that of the enemy, retired en echiquier in perfect order. Field-marshal Nordman retired fighting with that part of the advanced-guard under his command, and some cavalry of the reserve towards the left wing of Markgrafen.

Neunedel and Field-marshal St. Klenau arrived with the sixth corps of the army at eight o'clock in the evening on the heights of Stammersdorf.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's columns had arrived in the neighbourhood of Raschdorf, and his daring purpose being to break through our centre behind the Russbach near Deutsch Wagram, he advanced in the direction of Anderklau and Grofshofen, and occupied both, after having forced the hunters and riflemen back from Gunzendorf, and sent strong detachments of cavalry towards Markgrafen, Neusiedel, and Ober Siöbenbrun.

The corps of the Prince Rosenburg, Prince Hohenzollern, and Count Bellegarde, which occupied the heights between Markgraf, Neusiedel, and Deutsch Wagram, came now

under arms, and returned the fire from the batteries where they were posted.

The enemy directed his fire with the utmost vigour against our position behind the Russbach. Forty pieces of ordnance opened upon Baumersdorf, and set this place on fire, and in the midst of the flames both armies fought to take possession of it; however General Count Ignutz Hardegg defended it most valiantly, and it remained in his power.

On the exterior parts of the left wing the enemy hazarded an attack on Markgraf Neusiedel, which was however repulsed, and Field-marshal Lieutenant Rosenberg forced even the enemy's cavalry who had out-flanked him to retire towards Glintzendorf.

At last, nearly at sunset, as the contest of the day seemed to be finishing by a reciprocal cannonading, the enemy thought that he had sufficiently wearied out the bravery of our troops by his numerous ordnance, and that it was at present a proper time to break through our centre. In consequence of which, and favoured by the smoke of the burning village of Baumersdorf, and that caused by the uninterrupted firing of several batteries, he advanced in two close columns to the right and left of Baumersdorf, crossed the Russbach, and ascended with incredible boldness the heights of our position.

The columns on the right, composed of a part of the guards, endeavoured particularly to gain the left wing of the corps under the command of Field-marshal Lieutenant Hohenzollern. The regiment of Zach, and part of that of Joseph Colloredo, commanded by General Buresch, presented the firmest resistance until the Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Hohenzollern, went himself to order Vincent's Cheveaux legers to approach, and they charged with such expedition, and so very suddenly, that the enemy was driven back over the Russbach, and pursued a good way by General Hardegg in the plain near Raschdorf.

The

The other column pressed forward through a hollow pass leading from Baumersdorf towards the position, proceeded with boldness between the corps of Prince Hohenzollern and Count Bellegarde, threw the left wing of Count Bellegarde's corps into disorder, and drove the regiments of Vogelsang and Argentau, and the third battalion of Von Raine's, backward, and would, seconded and reinforced by his cavalry, have ended the whole struggle, if the Archduke and General Count Bellegarde had not rallied and re-assembled the retreating troops, and again brought them under their command, to bear against the enemy.

The regiment of Erdach pressed forward under command of its Major Franam, (Colonel Brixen being wounded) from the second line in masses of divisions against the enemy attempting to storm the lines, and killed all who had already penetrated through the first line. Vogelsang, Argentau, and the fourth battalion of the legion, soon joined this valiant band, and Prince Hohenzollern, after having discomfited the attack of his right wing, and perceiving the danger on his left, hastened to advance with the regiment of Vincent, which charged again. The whole enterprise of the enemy was thus frustrated and disappointed, and all that could save themselves fled back towards Russbach.

Here however the regiment of Vincent met the enemy's cavalry proceeding to reinforce the advanced posts, who menaced it by a counter charge. But the regiment being soon collected, and Prince Hohenzollern reinforcing it with two divisions of hussars of Hesse and Stramburg, and advancing himself at their head, the enemy was once more charged, and with an enormous loss driven quite back over the Russbach.

The Archduke Charles who was, in the heat of the battle, slightly wounded, rewarded the regiment of Erbach with the preference to beat on all occasions the grenadiers march.

The fourth battalion of the Legion got one colour, and the Lieutenant-colonel Argentau one of the enemy's eagles,

eagles, Lieutenant-colonel Zlasnowsky of this regiment being severely wounded by three different cuts of a sabre, relinquished this colour, which he himself bore, to the enemy. One general and several officers were taken prisoners.

After these events on the heights behind Baumersdorf, followed the attack of the Saxons on Deutsch Wagram, supported by the whole Saxon army. After several unavailing attempts, and after Colonel Oberndorf was wounded, who defended this place with extraordinary bravery, the enemy succeeded in possessing himself of the entrance from Anderklaa, and in columns advanced into the village.

In the mean time a battalion of Reuss Plaun advanced in support of the village on the left, and another battalion of Mitrowsky on the right, proceeded against the enemy, striving to make good his entrance, brought upon him in the principal pass a well-directed fire, and forced him, leaving behind a great number of dead, wounded, and prisoners, to resign this place, to which he had so boldly pretended, but which was however totally destroyed by the rage of the fire.

Thus ended at eleven o'clock the battle of the 5th of July; the army had most gallantly repulsed every attack and assault of the enemy, and contended with him for every inch of ground, and now expected the next morning in order of battle.

The positions of the different corps of the army were as follow, viz.

The fourth corps under Field marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg, to which Field marshal Lieutenant Nordman united the avant guard, which was placed near Enzersdorf, formed the exterior left wing, and occupied Markgraf Neusiedel, and the heights to the right of this place.

Close on this the second corps, commanded by Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Hohenzollern, reached behind Baumersdorf and occupied this village.

The space between this place and Deutsch Wagram was
taken

taken up by the first corps, commanded by General Count Bellegarde.

These three corps of the army were formed in two lines, fronting towards the Russbach, the shores of which were filled with riflemen, and at the other side there was a light chain of field posts.

The cavalry of reserve under General Prince Lichtenstein were placed between Deutsch Wagram and Gerasdorf, but four regiments, commanded by General Noslitz were stationed behind the right of Markgraf and Neusiedel to support it. General Baron Frelich, with some divisions of hussars, was near Ober Siebenbrunn, in order to observe the motions of the left flank.

The corps of grenadiers bivouqued before Sauring, and the third corps under Feldzeugmeister Count Kollowrath near Hagenbrunn.

These two corps were not engaged on the 5th, because the enemy had been observed at Nussdorf to be stronger than usual, and in case of an attack by the Black Lake against the Bisamberg, the third corps was intended for the defence of the same, as the grenadiers were intended for a corps of reserve in case of any unexpected events.

After the intention of the enemy was quite discovered, and when on the evening of the 5th he had entirely evacuated the neighbourhood of Nussdorf, those two corps could then only without danger be disposed of to assist in the head attack on the 6th.

The sixth corps of the army, under the temporary command of Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Klenau, was on the eminences of Stammersdorf, and had its outposts placed towards Gerasdorf and Leopoldau.

The fifth corps under Feldzeugmeister Prince Reuss, did not partake in the battle, but was placed on the Bisamberg, the Black Lake, and the Upper Danube, as far as Krems, as a corps of observation.

The whole of these corps, with the exception of the latter,
formed

formed a force of nearly 100,000 fighting men, who had 410 pieces of cannon of different calibre attached to them.

The enemy was in possession of Glinzendorf, Gröshafen, Anderklaa, Sussenbrunn, and Hirschstetten.

The bulk of the enemy's army had marched up in several lines near Raschdorf, and its front line extended from Aspern through Raschdorf as far as Glinzendorf.

The very extensive plain of the Marchfield causing deception in calculating the exact strength of the enemy's force to be almost impossible, as far as the multitude of the different lines placed behind each other would admit; they were estimated, from what they appeared to the bare eye, at day-break, to be from 140 to 150,000 strong; according however to what the Emperor Napoleon himself, as well as all his Generals, afterwards acknowledged, they consisted of 180,000 fighting men, including the Italian army under the Viceroy, and the auxiliary troops of the German princes of the Confederation, and a train of artillery of 584 pieces, mostly of heavy calibre.

At half-past eleven in the night, the following disposition of the impending battle was drawn up in a house which the fire had yet spared at Deutsch Wagram.

“ The sixth and third grenadier corps are destined to attack the left wing of the enemy. Field-marshal Lieutenant Klenau is to place his right near the Danube, and to keep up a permanent communication with Feldzeugmeister Kollowrath, who is to take his direction by Leopoldau towards Breitenlehe; and to communicate with the grenadier corps who are to direct their march towards Sussenbrunn. All these three corps are to continue in their attack to the utmost in the direction pointed out.

“ The reserve of cavalry under the General of cavalry, Prince Lichtenstein, is to advance between Anderklaa and Sussenbrunn, and is to provide and keep up a communication with the grenadier corps to the right, and with the first
corps

corps under the General of cavalry, Count Bellegarde, to the left.

“ The first corps to march towards Anderklaa, keep communication to the right with the cavalry corps, and bear up its left on the Russbach.

“ Count Bellegarde must however keep the eminence behind Deutsch Wagram, occupied by part of his corps, which is to pass the Russbach in the same proportion as the corps on the right of this rivulet, and gain ground by advancing sideways.

“ Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Hohenzollern, with the second corps, is to maintain to the utmost of his power the the position behind the Russbach, continue firing his ordnance, and in the same degree as the first corps gains ground, he is to pass the Russbach and to advance in front.

“ Field marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg, with the fourth corps, is to press towards the right wing of the enemy, towards which the corps under the Archduke Foham is already advancing.

“ Field-marshal Prince Reuss is to maintain with all his might the positions on the Spitz, the Black Lake, and the other different posts on the Danube.

“ Field-marshal Kollowrath is to leave one brigade and a battery of the third corps on the eminence of Stammersdorf.

“ The sixth and third corps are to break up at one o'clock, A. M. ; Field-marshal Lieutenant d'Aspre with the grenadiers, at three o'clock, P. M.

“ Prince Lichtenstein is to advance with the cavalry according to the advance of the head of the column of grenadiers. The first corps is to attack Anderklaa at four o'clock in the morning, and Count Bellegarde to direct his attack in the same measure as Prince Lichtenstein gains the proper height to co-operate in the attack.

“ Prince Rosenberg is to move on by four o'clock, A. M. to attack the right wing of the enemy, and to secure his

his communication with the Archduke John near Siebenbrunn.

“ The order of battle for the infantry is in masses of battalions or squares, with some skirmishers in the front.

“ Silence is particularly to be recommended, and firing at too great a distance to be prohibited.

“ It is left to the officers commanding corps respectively to point out the order of march, and to compose the vanguard of each column.

“ Prince Lichtenstein is to detach one cavalry regiment for the vanguard of the column of grenadiers.

“ The Archduke Charles will keep with the corps of Count Bellegarde.

“ The first reserve of ammunition for the ordnance will remain at Gross Enzersdorf, the second at Wolkersdorf. The ammunition for the infantry is near Helmhof.”

According to this disposition, the respective corps of the army moved on, but as from the late attack of Wagram, and the extraordinary darkness of the night, the orders did not arrive, and were not issued among the distant corps of the right wing in proper time, they were not able strictly to comply with them in respect to the prescribed hours for the attack.

The fourth corps which occupied the tower and the eminences behind Markgraf Neusiedel* formed so early as four o'clock in three columns, two of which were to take the villages Groshofen and Glinzendorf, and the third, consisting of cavalry, had to cover their left flank.

The enemy had occupied Groshofen with infantry and

* The Tower of Neusiedel, built in ancient times against the ravaging parties of the Hungarians, is a square stone mass, in the interior of which some ruined rooms are yet seen. At the top of it is a gallery which commands a prospect of the adjacent country. It is situated on the highest point of the salient angle, which is formed by the eminence behind the Russbach and Markgrafen Neusiedel, and is surrounded with the remains of an old entrenchment, and a double ditch or fosse.

ordnance,

ordnance, and behind, his cavalry were formed in two lines. A similar position was observed near Glinzendorf, and both lines were joined by a chain of riflemen supported by some infantry posts.

Whilst the attacking columns of the Prince Rosenberg were put in movement, a strong column of the enemy was perceived between Kammerliensdorf and Breitenstatten, marching off to the right, it passed the Russbach near Lorbersdorf, and advanced without interruption to Ober-Siebenbrunn.

This movement prevented the execution of the order of the cavalry to keep an equal height with the other two columns, however the van-guards reached the first houses of these villages, and the columns were just prepared to make a storming attack, and to stop the murderous fire of the enemy, when the order of the Archduke Charles arrived to halt the left wing, because the corps of the right wing which was to aid in the attack was not yet arrived, and the Archduke feared that the corps of the Prince Rosenberg alone would be overpowered by the superior force of the enemy, particularly as there was no appearance of the approach of the corps of the Archduke John.

The enemy no sooner perceived the cessation of the movement of the left wing, than he increased his fire astonishingly towards these parts; he dismounted several of the ordnance, planted cannon before Markgrafen Neusiedel, and even silenced some of the batteries of the position.

Prince Rosenberg was in consequence forced to retire with all the columns that had thus far advanced to the attack, under protection of the van-guard, to return to the old position, and again to form there.

In the meantime the first corps of the army had perceived that the Saxons near Anderklaa were put in motion, and directing their march towards Raschdorf.

Captain Baron Tettenhorn was detached with the squadron of Von Klenau, to reconnoitre the village of Anderklaa,

to

to get notice respecting the relinquishment of the occupation of this place.

This officer carried his orders into execution with great exactness and dexterity, took several officers and some of the Etat Major of Marshal Bernadotte prisoners, and occupied that village, still filled from the action of the preceding day with wounded Saxons.

General Bellegarde commanded the infantry of his guard in the same village, under the direction of General Baron Sutterheim, placed the riflemen and hunters along the ditches that lay in front, and one line of his corps in masses between Anderklaa and Wagram, whilst the second line deployed behind them.

Before his left wing two batteries were mounted under the support of Klenau's Cheveaux legers, which forced the enemy to turn the left wing of his line which was advancing towards the Russbach.

The first corps attaining its position sooner than the others, drew the whole fire of the artillery upon it, and the battle being as to the size of calibre very unequal, nothing but the extraordinary firmness of the troops and the excellence of their position, and the admirable manner in which our ordnance was served, could have maintained for some hours a position, from which alone the corps after joining those stationed to the right could advance to further efforts.

The corps of grenadiers which had hitherto directed its march from Sauring to Sussenbrunn, advanced at present in two lines in masses of battalions. The cavalry of reserve covered the march of these masses, and were divided between the support of the first and third corps.

In the mean time the whole right wing approached the destined point of attack,

The army left the heights of Stammersdorf at day-break, formed itself near Leopoldau into masses of battalions, and endeavoured to get into the alignment between Breitenlehe and Hirschstetten, during which time the van guard, commanded

commanded by Field marshal Lieutenant Vincent, rather approached the Danube

The enemy stood with a strong column of infantry near Aspern, and occupied the pasture grounds between this village and Stadlau. After a strong cannonading, General Baron Vecsey forced the enemy's riflemen to retreat; Major Melaichowich advanced with the battalion of St George through Aspern, and the Count Wallmoden, who at the very same time was commanded to keep the communication open between this corps at the left wing, and Quartermaster-General Baron Kollowrath's towards the New Inn, pressed forward with the Lichtenstein hussars on the right flank of the enemy, and took nine guns. Thus the hostile column left the field and passed Aspern near the Muhl pasture, and Esling towards Entzersdorf, by which movement the brigade of Eagle seized another howitzer.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Klenau now ordered, that at ten o'clock in the forenoon all the forts near Aspern and Eslingen should be re-occupied, and remained with the chief part of his corps between Aspern and Breitenlehe in battalion masses, awaiting what farther might occur at the centre.

During this time the third corps of the army had formed itself into two lines in the plain of Gerasdorf, and advancing passed Sussenbrunn, at the same time that the sixth reached Leopoldau, and appuied its right wing on the village of Breitenlehe, which the Quartermaster-General ordered to be occupied by three battalions.

Upon this, after having driven back the left wing of the enemy's line near Raschdorf by a strong and quick fire, the corps pressed forward, keeping back its left wing towards the New Inn, but not being able to maintain itself on this height, its right wing was soon ordered to retreat towards Breitenlehe.

Napoleon stood immoveable near Raschdorf. The centre of

his

his army contained about 60,000 men in close order, and he had chosen this as the point of direction for his movements.

During these brilliant occurrences, it happened that on our exterior right wing strong columns of troops were observed separating from the reserve near Raschdorf, and advancing towards the left wing of the Austrian army; and shortly after this a column of cavalry was formed in the plain between Aderklaa and Breitenlehe.

Protected by this body of cavalry, two columns of the enemy's infantry advanced towards Aderklaa, and, although a great quantity of grape-shot was poured in upon them, overcame all that opposed them, and the confusion thus occasioned extended even to the masses of the first corps placed near Aderklaa.

Only the valiant behaviour of General Count Bellegarde could have been able to prevail upon the retreating battalions to try their own strength, and to efface the dangerous impression of a momentary panic.

Supported by the extraordinary conduct of his Generals and the activity of his Field-officers, among whom Colonel Baron Zechmeister was wounded, he succeeded in restoring order, and charged the advancing enemy with fixed bayonets, who, in dispersed masses, and confident of victory, penetrated several parts formed by our soldiery.

The enemy now endeavoured to save himself by forming one great mass, but his wings were overpowered and driven at the point of the bayonet towards Aderklaa.

The greatest part of these hostile masses lay slain on the field of battle; about 500 men and four colours were taken.

After this bloody conflict Aderklaa was stormed by the battalions of Scavoux, Rutheany and Brezezinsky, commanded by Major Haberein, who had been hurried on to that place, and again retaken. General Sutterheim, who had rendered the most eminent services to his country, was wounded during the assault by a musket ball.

The

The Archduke Charles intrusted the command and defence of Aderklaa to the Archduke Louis. The possession of this village was of the greatest consequence to both armies, and the enemy therefore made several severe attacks on it, which were however all repulsed by the firmness of the Archduke Louis, and the two brigades of grenadiers of Merville and Hammér, and the enemy lost two colours.

General Merville was wounded by a ball, after having cleared the village a second time of the enemy, always recruiting his force.

The regiments of cavalry of Kronprinz and Rosenberg, saved during these events the ordnance mounted before Aderklaa, and the Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Lichtenstein took with his division of cavalry, an advantageous position in the flank of the enemy, so that without renewing the charge, he drew his cavalry out of the fire.

General Prince Lichtenstein then ordered a general advance of the cavalry and grenadier corps, which in consequence of this, pushed forward in the alignment between Aderklaa and Breitenlehe, amidst a most violent fire from the enemy's cannon and howitzers, placed in the alignment of Aderklaa and Sussenbrunn, and by this means arrived at the same height with the sixth and third corps.

The grenadier brigades of Field-marshal Lieutenant d'Aspre, being however employed to defend Aderklaa, the Field-marshal Lieutenant Prochoska, could not fill the interval towards Sussenbrunn in two lines, with the brigades of Murray and Steyrer, and these in consequence only formed one line, behind which the regiments of cavalry composed a second.

The enemy seemed to profit by this weakness, and opposed our grenadier corps with a line of infantry, and numerous ordnance, and formed at noon, under a shower of balls, grape-shot, and shells, the heaviest that was ever known in the history of the art of war, a strong attacking

column of infantry and cavalry, with which he threatened to break through the left wing of the third corps and the right wing of the grenadiers.

General Prince Lichtenstein perceiving the strength of the enemy here, directed the fire of his right wing towards Sussenbrunn, in order that the enemy when he advanced to this point, might be brought into a flanking fire, maintained partly by his troops, and partly by those of the Quartermaster-general Kollowarth.

The enemy's masses approached at a charging pace; but it was impossible to move our battalions; they remained quite steady, and surrounded by dead and mangled bodies, repulsed every attack of the enemy.

The grenadier battalions of Georgi and Frisch, forming the right wing of this corps, awaited the enemy's column of infantry with cool deliberation, and received them at the distance of one hundred paces with a dreadful fire.

An attack made at the same time on the left wing of the third corps was received in the same way, by the troops commanded by Field-marshal Baron Vukassavich, who was severely wounded; and the enemy being also attacked in flank, by the force commanded by Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Julien, and General Lilienberg, was forced to retreat with great loss.

In the mean time the enemy's cavalry evolved, and made some attacks upon the battalions of Georgi, Portner, and Leiningen; but their noble commanders bravely leading them against the advancing enemy, always forced him to retreat.

A single division advanced up to the bayonets of the battalion of Georgi, and suffered for its temerity by the loss of its chief, whose horse was killed under him, and he himself dragged into the thickest of the battalion, where he remained during two violent attacks and a heavy cannonade, before he could be sent back.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-Colonel Count Leininger, within a hundred paces from the battalion under his command, took one of the enemy's field officers prisoner, who thought himself, from the smoke of the powder, near his own troops.

General Steyrer excited by his example the courage of these soldiers, and distinguished himself by the able manner in which he posted them for the support of each other.

The enemy's infantry having retired to its former position, the cavalry ventured no further attack, but followed the former under the protection of their numerous heavy ordnance, which kept up its fire with uninterrupted briskness along the whole line; and which could not be answered with the same effect by our pieces of smaller calibre.

The second corps of the army in its position behind the Russbach, was but a little annoyed by the fire of the ordnance, which was however very well returned from the batteries of the position commanded by Prince Hohenzollern, so that several batteries of the enemy were dismounted and forced to retire.

The enemy mounted new cannons without forming a real attack, and his whole attention was fixed on the advance of our right wing, during which he resolved to turn our left.

The situation of things on our right wing, and in the centre, where our lines at ten o'clock in the forenoon extended from Esling and Aspern, towards Breitenlehe, Anderklaa, Deutsch Wagram, and Baumersdorf, was as follows:

The corps of the right wing had surrounded the enemy's position concentrically, were partly advancing on it, and about to execute their movements to attain the grand point in view.

By how much our intention could not be concealed from the enemy, by so much did he trust in his own prevailing

strength, and though he sent from his centre, (where he kept during the battle an immense reserve) numerous troops towards the left wing; this did not prevent him from acting offensively on his right, sufficiently conscious of his own power, not to regard those misfortunes, which without doubt would have attended and caused him an immense loss, if his attack on our left wing had been repulsed.

The fourth corps, on which the fate of the day seemed to depend, was also that which was most exposed to the brunt of the enemy. It was early in the morning that it retreated into its position, involved in successive skirmishes between the van guards, which lasted several hours, and in the mean time the enemy proceeded to act on Prince Rosenberg's flank.

The van-guard of this corps which had already experienced a loss of about 1,000 men, and the almost intire destruction of its artillery, was forced to retreat to the foot of the eminences and behind the ditches of Markgrafen Neusiedel, and the cavalry to follow the manœuvres of the enemy, who always marched more towards the right.

About ten o'clock the column which passed the Russback near Loibersdorf, and drove General Froelich back from Siebenbrunn, formed before this place in two lines against our left wing; from the centre at Raschdorf, a second column of the enemy, which drew up soon after in three lines, was marching forward in a direction from Rasdorf to Glinzendorf.

Prince Rosenberg was now forced to form a flank with the two regiments of Kerpin and Deutschmeister, to form the others in battalion masses, and to place the remaining ordnance which was not yet dismounted, partly to defend the flank, partly near the tower of Neusiedel, one of the points of the greatest importance in respect to this position.

One part of the cavalry remained at the foot of the eminences,

nences, and two regiments of dragoons were stationed on the left wing at the flank. The arrival of the enemy from Presburg was every moment expected.

The enemy's lines from Ober Siebenbrunn and Glinzendorf, advanced always more and more, and a numerous artillery covered their front. Markgrafen Neusiedel was stormed several times, and the assailants as often repulsed, until at last, partly the tiredness of our troops, partly the heat of the flames of the burning village, and still more the superior force of the enemy, who always advanced with new troops, caused the evacuation of the village, and forced Prince Rosenberg to limit himself to the defence of the position occupied by his corps.

The army lost in these engagements one of its best officers, General Vecsey. The presence of that corps, which ought from Marchek to have fallen on the enemy's right flank, became every moment more necessary.

The enemy's success in out-flanking our left flank increased, and five battalions and one regiment of cavalry sent by Prince Hohenzollern, were not sufficient to prevent his effecting it.

The movements of all the remaining corps were stopped on perceiving the continued retreat of the left wing, while they were engaged in the most violent fire of the ordnance, which made astonishing ravages in their lines without shaking their firmness.

The enemy having thrown the seventh corps quite back on the eminences of Markgrafen Neusiedel, formed from the first line, composed of the troops arrived from Ober Siebenbrunn, six masses in three lines, and advanced with the riflemen in front; his second line followed as a support.

Our cavalry alone were not able to penetrate these masses, and several charges made with the greatest and most prevailing resolution, under the command of Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Nostitz, General Count Wartensleben,

Colonel Salmagna, and Prince Cobourg, who was wounded on this occasion, had no success, because our artillery was not in a state to second them sufficiently.

The first line of the enemy's masses attacked the brigade of Mayer, but was however repulsed, and the same thing happened to the second line, where Field-marshal Lieutenant Nordmann, at the head of his brigade, was shot.

This unhappy circumstance, and likewise the wounds of General Mayer, contributed to cause after the repeated attacks of the third line of the enemy, this valiant brigade to give way.

The enemy advancing from Glinzendorf, and perceiving the success of the attack, hastened forward on the eminences, and took possession of the tower.

During this time, the battalions on the right wing of this corps on the eminences kept their position with steadiness, and repulsed several attacks under the command of the Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Hohenlohe Bartenstein, and the Prince of Hesse Homourg, who was wounded on this occasion by a grape shot. Szetaray's and the remains of Steins's and the Archduke Charles's battalions formed a flank towards the tower, and did all that could be done or expected from brave soldiers.

Prince Rosenberg was resolved not to give up this advantageous point, without some further struggle, but to retake it if possible. However, a crossing discharge of grape shot so harassed and thinned his ranks, that every attempt was frustrated and disappointed.

This was the decisive moment, and from this instant the coming up of the corps, commanded by the Archduke John, became unavailing.

It appeared, at four o'clock in the afternoon, near Ober Siebenbrunn, took some prisoners in the rear of the enemy, and retreated unperceived again in the evening by the Marchfield.

The

The whole position behind the Russbach, being enfiladed by the enemy's ordnance, and himself proceeding to out-flank our left wing in a direction towards Bockflies, the Archduke Charles gave orders, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to retreat with the 4th corps.

A common attack was made on our cavalry, on the left of the 4th corps, in which Riesch's dragoons distinguished themselves particularly, and caused the enemy's cavalry to be repulsed on its second line, but being unable to obstruct the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements constantly coming fresh into action, our cavalry were reduced to the necessity of covering the left wing of the infantry, which retired in battalion masses in the direction of the Wendingerhof, towards Bockflies.

The regiments of Hiller and Szataray followed this movement, no longer able to resist the enemy's murderous and crossing fire, which it was even impossible to return, as our ordnance had lost almost all the men attached to it.

They formed the rear guard, and were uninterruptedly pursued by the enemy to Bockflies

Early in the night the cavalry of the enemy arrived at Bockflies, and pushed forward against a small mass near Kerpen, with which it came up, but which however bravely resisted, until four squadrons of the Archduke Ferdinand's hussars put an end to the further pursuit of the enemy.

The corps encamped for the night on the heights of Hohenleiten; the Prince Rosenberg left some battalions of infantry and some divisions of hussars behind, and ordered the Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Radezky, who had given excellent proofs of his military talents, to occupy the defiles near Schweinwart and Hohen Reipertsdorf.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Nostitz, retired with the cavalry belonging to the reserve to the foot of the eminences along the wood of Bockflies, in the plain of Pillichsdorf, that he might from thence command the wood from
Wolkesdorf,

Wolkersdorf, and afterwards rejoin the corps of reserve of the cavalry.

The second corps of the army could not possibly now maintain its position, its flank being quite uncovered, attacked from Baumersdorf, and horribly molested by a murderous crossing fire.

Prince Hohenzollern retired with his left wing as soon as the 4th corps, and commanded General Count Hardegg to leave Baumersdorf in a similar manner, fighting during his retreat.

The enemy immediately followed, and his cavalry took advantage of that moment for the attack, when the corps behind Deutsch Wagram, having arrived at the Russbach, was forced to break its battalion masses to cross it.

Prince Hohenzollern, however, succeeded in stationing some battalions in the deep and hollow bed of the dry rivulet, and by their well-directed fire, joined to the cool bravery of the Cheveaux legers of Vincent, the crossing was happily effected without the loss of a single piece of ordnance. Here the Prince received orders to make good his retreat towards Sauring and Enzersfeld, the Archduke Charles having prescribed the road towards Znaym as the principal direction of the retreat.

In the mean time that part of the 2d corps, which had been detached to reinforce Prince Rozenberg in the forenoon, arrived at Hohenleiten, and the Prince, with the greatest part of the corps, came in the evening to Entzersfeld, where he remained during the night.

That brigade of the 1st corps which occupied the heights of Wagram, had joined the 2d corps, and when this point was relinquished, passed the Russbach at the very same time.

The enemy, by this means, gaining more ground towards the left flank of the corps placed near Aderklaa, flanked the battery of Lieutenant Loffler, mounted before the left wing
of

of the corps, which had already sustained a superior fire on its front, but which was of the greatest importance in respect to covering the position.

This courageous officer defended his position with distinguished bravery, and contributed in a high degree that the retreat, (the command for which was received by the first corps at two o'clock by directions to proceed to the sloping eminence of Gerasdorf,) was effected with the greatest order, and without being molested by the enemy.

The corps of cavalry and grenadiers began their retreat on receiving orders to that purpose, at the same time that the retrograde movement of the first corps commenced.

They directed their march through Aderklaa, and left Sussenbrunn to the left, in order to gain the eminences near Gerasdorf more obliquely. On this retreat Field-marshal Lieutenant d'Aspre was very severely wounded by a musket ball.

The corps of reserve commanded by General Prince Lichtenstein, having in such a manner as to have Sussenbrunn on its flank ;

The third corps received orders from Count Kollowrath also to retire ; its left wing passed through Sussenbrunn, and the remaining part passed the plain in a straight direction to the Stammersdorfer heights.

The enemy pursued this corps with cavalry and ordnance, but did not however hazard an attack. Our troops all along preserved perfect order, and were protected by a strong fire of ordnance.

In the crepuscule or twilight, when the corps was placed on the heights of Stammersdorf, the moment appeared favourable for attacking the French, the regiment of the Uhlans of Schwarzenberg being in the front ; but Napoleon's guards pushed forward on a sudden, and seized a battery of position, which had no time to unlimber. The French cavalry now three times attempted (after having repulsed several attacks of our Cheveaux legers and Uhlans), to pierce through

through our infantry lines, but these being formed in masses repelled every effort.

The third battalion of Kollowarth retook a twelve pounder, which had been only carried away by two horses, and taken off by the enemy's cavalry. Two weak companies of the fourth battalion of the legion commanded by Captain Home, who had evinced their bravery during the whole day, distinguished themselves particularly on this occasion. They were quite surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, but they defended themselves with the utmost steadiness and a most glorious ardour for the attainment of freedom.

One brigade from the reserve now arrived to support the cuirassier regiment of Lichtenstein, and immediately fell on the flank of the hostile cavalry with great resolution and courage, while Colonel Schuffermaier of the Schwarzenberg Uhlans, attacked with his combined force the main body of the enemy, which gave time to the infantry of this corps to form in his flank, and to fire on him in this situation from the batteries; the consequence of which was that he at last lost the power of repeating his attacks. Captain Gallois of the Schwarzenberg Uhlans, had the honor to retake the battery already lost, from the enemy, who was just on the point of carrying it off.

The enemy then retreated into the valley of Gerasdorf.

General Count Bellegarde's corps which had since four o'clock been exposed to the most offensive movements of the enemy, and sustained by its valour and heroic firmness, the repeated attacks and charges of his cavalry, was ordered to form again between the wood of Stammersdorf, and the road to Hagenbrunn, the road to Bruin lying in front.

The grenadiers and the corps of reserve of the cavalry arrived at nine o'clock in the evening near Hagenbrunn, and proceeded farther on their retreat towards Kronenburg, behind which place they took their position, and there the Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Noslitz joined them with his division.

Quarter-

Quarter-master General Count Kollowarth remained till midnight in his old position, and then stationed himself in that of the mountain of Kreuzenstein behind Kronenberg, whither he had been commanded by the Archduke Charles.

The sixth corps evacuated Esling at ten o'clock, A. M. and Aspern, at two o'clock, P. M. because the circumstances which took place on the left wing had put a stop to any other more favourable movements, and been of very bad consequence.

Field-marshal Count Klenau took his position as on the day before, on the heights of Stammersdorf, as soon as a general retreat was commanded. The enemy ordered a column to advance quickly between Hirschstettin and Kagran, towards the Danube and the Spitz. This forced our troops to leave Kagran and Leopoldau, and then join the next column which was following by the way of Breitenlehe in common pursuit.

Field-marshal Count Klenau retired fighting in great order, and the enemy's cavalry attempting several charges between Leopoldau and Tedlersdorf, were opposed by Kienmayer's hussars, and partly by our masses that advanced against them, and partly by the effect of our fire, were here forced to give up the pursuit.

This corps remained the whole night on the heights of Stammersdorf, in order of battle, and was commanded by the Archduke Charles to form the rear-guard of the army the following day.

Field-marshal Klenau posted himself at day-break on the 7th of July behind Kronenburg; all the other corps excepting the fourth, which followed the road to Brunn, being marched off towards the road leading to Znaym.

The position of Field-marshal Lieutenant Klenau's corps, was, the right wing on the Danube, the left facing Leobendorf, and Kronenburg in the front.

This is the simple description of a battle, which, conjointly with

with that of Aspern and Entzersdorf, will form an epoch in the history of the world; and which the enormous preparations, and astonishingly strange and great results, characterize as the most remarkable incident of the present times. On both sides every thing was fought for that is dear to the individual, or to a nation at large, while the force of the passions added to the spirit of the contest.

Great interests lead to great sacrifices. Both parties shown forth with the brightest lustre; and though fortune decided for the French, and though they may ascribe to themselves the glory of the victory, yet they will never be able to rob us of that honour which is due to extraordinary bravery, and able conduct, of which there appeared in this action so many rare and noble examples.

Much will be written on this battle, and many things falsified and exaggerated, but 300,000 witnesses will hand down the truth to posterity.

The loss of both armies was nearly equal.

The Austrians lost the Field-marshal Lieutenants Nordman and d'Aspre, and General Vecsey. The Archduke Charles, Generalissimo, the Field-marshal Lieutenants Rouvray and Nostitz, the Generals Prince Hessen Homburg, Mayer, Vacquant, Motzin, Ch. Sutterheim, Henneberg, Merville, and Rothkirch, were wounded.

We made 700 prisoners, took 12 eagles and colours, and 11 pieces of ordnance, and lost only nine pieces of dismounted ordnance, and one colour. It is most singular that the conqueror lost in this battle more trophies than the conquered.

The total loss will be given at the end of this relation, having been only collected after the conclusion of the armistice.

On the side of the French, General La Salle, and Adjutant-Commandant Dupré; were killed, and Marshal Bessieres, Generals Gudin, Gauthier, Vandamme, Vignolles, Wreden, Le Cocq, Zettwitz, Serras, Grenier, Sahuc, De France, Colbert,

Colbert, Frere, Poroussard, Beaupre Colonels Prince Aldrobrandini, St. Croix, and several others, were wounded.

The Archduke Charles did not forget near Wagram the old soldiers of Aspern, and witnessed the noble bravery with which the commanders of the respective corps fought at the head of their men, and shewed them the best example. They gained the favour of their Emperor, and the grateful thanks of the Archduke, and their names reflect credit on the corps under their command.

The chief of the Staff, Major General Baron Wimpfen, signalized himself by his uninterrupted labours, and by his eminent bravery; and the ordnance, commanded by Field-marshal Lieutenant Rouvary and Colonel Smola, maintained unimpaired its old illustrious character, ever worthy of high commendation.

An official list of those officers whose extraordinary and excellent conduct was considered more particularly deserving of notoriety was published.

The number of general and other officers who distinguished themselves during these days, and were inserted in this list, was very great, amounting in all to 21 Field-marshal Lieutenants, 34 Generals, 42 Colonels, 31 Majors, 51 Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, and 14 Second Lieutenants and Ensigns.

The Archduke passed the night of the 6th in Leobendorf, and removed his head-quarters on the 7th to Gollersdorf.

The fifth corps, commanded by the Quarter-master General Prince Reuss, which during the battle had occupied the shores of the Danube and the Bisamberg, were drawn more towards the army, and received orders to follow with the first and third corps, and the grenadiers and cavalry of reserve, the road to Znaym.

The corps took on the 7th a position on the heights of Kreutzenstein, and on the 6th formed the rear-guard in the plain of Kronenburg.

Prince

Prince Hohenzollern was determined to cover the flank with the second corps of the army; and in consequence directed his march on the 7th from Enzersfeld over the Russbach to Ernsbrunn, and on the 5th to Kamersdorf, where he rested during the night.

On the 10th at midnight, he passed Znaym and the Taja, and then joined the army.

His rear-guard commanded by General Hardegg, was constantly engaged with the enemy. To keep his communication with the corps of Count Rosenberg open, Prince Hohenzollern had detached General Altstern to Laab, who passed the Taja on the 9th, as the body of this corps went towards Maschau.

On the same day General Altstern endeavoured to reach Znaym by a forced march, in order to secure this town, as likewise to defile over the Taja from the enemy, who passed it in close pursuit of the Field marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg's corps.

The fourth corps passed the mountains of Hohenleiten, while its rear-guard was still employed in the fight, and arrived on the 7th in Mishelbach, and on the 8th at Laab, where it received orders from the Archduke Charles to cover the road to Brunn and Ollmutz; in consequence of which it proceeded on the 9th to Maschau, after sending away all the battalions which had joined it on the day of the battle, and belonged to other corps; its route lay through Seefeld, and it was commanded by Colonel Meosery.

On the 7th of July at two o'clock, the enemy advanced on the road from Vienna by Lang Enzersdorf to Kronenburg, and attacked this place without success.

At six o'clock the attack, supported by a column which advanced from Hagenbrunn, was repeated. The town was set on fire, and the garrison retired in masses of battalions en echiquier. The Vienna volunteers, commanded by Colonel Quentin, particularly distinguished themselves here; they were placed on the exterior wing towards the
Danube,

Danube, and held out with the most desperate resistance against the often-renewed attacks of two battalions of Bavarian Field Hunters.

At the beginning of the night Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Klenau reached the bridge over the Rohrbach, and proceeded in his retreat in columns by the way of Pillern and Stolerau, and arrived on the 5th at day-break between Sierendorf and Hauzenbach, while the army had left its encampment near Kreutzenstein, and was stationed at Mallebern.

The enemy appeared at nine o'clock on the eminences of Stokerau, but did not attempt to make any severe attack, and the day passed without being marked by any thing of greater consequence than the exchange of some shot, and a trifling affair near Hauzebach.

The Archduke Charles placed his head-quarters the same evening at Guntersdorf, and the army arrived in a position behind Schoengraben early on the 9th.

In the meantime the corps broke up from Sierendorf, and arrived at seven o'clock by the way of Mallebern, Gollersdorf, and Stetzendorf near Hollbrunn, where it was formed in order of battle.

The enemy came up with the rear-guard of the Field-marshal Lieutenant Klenau, at nine o'clock, near Stetzendorf, pursued it, and pushed with strong detachments of cavalry forward to Hollbrunn where a skirmish ensued, during which the enemy endeavoured to out-flank the right wing near Fallbrunn.

The Generals Count Wallmoden and Mariassy met this movement not only in a most skilful manner, but the former made likewise with the Lichtenstein and Blankenstein hussars some successful attacks, and stopped the advance of the enemy's cavalry, on which occasion he was slightly wounded.

After this the enemy cast shells into Hollabrunn, and set fire to the place. A violent discharge of ordnance on both

sides then followed, during which the enemy's infantry advanced to attack. General Mariassy and Colonel Senitzer of Benjowsky, threw themselves into the burning town, and maintained it against all the assaults of the enemy, which were incessantly repeated till midnight, and even in the streets, gardens and ditches, the most obstinate engagements were carried on.

The army gained by this action the advantage of being at ease in its position, and not being hurried in its ensuing march.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Klenau received orders to retreat by day-break towards Schoengraben, where his corps, already almost wearied out, was to join the army; and the fifth corps commanded by the Quarter-master General Prince Reuss, was ordered to take care of the rear-guard.

On the 9th it was reported at the head-quarters at Guntersdorf, that a column of the enemy's army, commanded by Marshal Davoust, advancing by Laab to Znaym, and that its van-guard had arrived at Erdberg, two hours march distant from Znaym, on the other side of the Taja.

The likelihood that it was the enemy's plan to gain upon our retreating line, and the strong pursuit of Prince Rosenberg's corps, gave this rumour an appearance of truth, which was quite certain by the information of General Altstern.

There was not a moment to lose if the defile of Znaym was to be gained before the arrival of the enemy, in order to secure the road to Prague.

The whole corps of reserve of grenadiers and cavalry was ordered to break up directly, and to occupy the heights near Znaym on both shores of the Taja.

The army followed before day-break, and the fifth corps, which at present composed the rear-guard, received orders to maintain Schoengraben and Itzelsdorf as long as possible.

The grenadiers had hardly time to cover the crossing, by
reaching

reaching the heights behind Teschwitz and Zuckerhandel on the left, and those of Pumlitz and Oblas on the right shore, before they were engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs.

General Streyrer quickly advanced with the first brigade, some three pounders and some light cavalry at the other side of Teschwitz, to the height situate there. During this time Mairay's brigade occupied the vineyards to the left of Teschwitz and Zuckerhandel, and the brigade of Hammer the interval between the right wing of General Maray's corps and the great road.

The brigade of Merville was also stationed on the right side of the Taja to occupy the bridge, and oppose the enemy pressing forward by Naschelitz; and the cavalry was placed on both sides of the river Taja, and on the road to Iglau at the other side of Znaym.

The enemy had already gained the most advantageous points on the heights, and occupied them with from 7 to 8000 men, infantry and cavalry; his riflemen however, and likewise his line, retired when our grenadiers advanced.

His supporting columns soon arrived, and his force was from 12 to 14,000 men strong, and after firing on the brigade of Steyer with twenty pieces of ordnance, which immediately dismounted two of its three-pounders, his riflemen boldly advanced on our battalions through the bushes, and hollow roads. General Steyer was now engaged in a very hot contest, which he kept up without retreating an inch, during five hours, and until he was forced by the movements of the enemy on his flanks, to retire towards Teschwitz.

As soon as the enemy discovered our retreat, he directly charged with his cavalry upon the battalion commanded by Major Hromeda, which however presented the most determined opposition, and defended at the same time the hollow pass leading towards Teschwitz, till the other battalion could come up and form behind, upon which a most violent fire began at the entrance of the village.

General Steyrer having finally taken possession of the heights, and occupied the vineyards, in order to prevent the enemy from passing through, the village was abandoned to the enemy, who set it on fire. On the right shore Colonel Scavaux drove the enemy back and took some prisoners.

During this time the park of artillery and the whole train of the army defiled through Znaym, which on account of the steepness and narrowness of the pass, could only be effected in one single column.

The first corps of the army was yet an hour's march distant from Pumlitz, when it perceived by a discharge of small arms directed towards the crossing point, that the enemy was in the neighbourhood.

The patrols on the side next the Taja, brought in some prisoners, from whom information was received of the arrival of General Marmont with his corps, and the division of light cavalry commanded by General Montrun.

General Count Bellegarde received orders to march as quick as possible, to pass the Taja by a ford near the bridge, which was full of waggons, and to bring the corps into the position near Brenditz.

On the arrival of the head of the first corps of the army, six squadrons, six battalions, and three batteries were so fortunate as to gain the other shore without obstruction. During this time General Steyrer was driven out of Teschwitz, and the heights behind this village were occupied with ordnance by the enemy, whose riflemen and light cavalry advanced in the valley of the Taja, and every expedient was resorted to, in order to render the passage of the river impracticable to the remaining part of the columns.

Baron Henneberg delivered an animated address to his troops, exhorting them to force their way with firm determination, and to this, combined with his example, is it owing that the regiments under his command passed the ford in a column march of divisions in the greatest order, though the enemy directed a strong fire of his ordnance and several attacks

attacks of his riflemen against them. As soon as they reached the left shore, they detached a chain of skirmishers to the right flank, which afforded room for the formation of the troops, and repulsed the enemy from the valley of the Taja. They also attacked Teschwitz and occupied it, by which advantages the whole corps gained sufficient time to pass completely over.

The troops which passed the Taja without any difficulty, belonged to the head of the column, and they directly proceeded to the position near Brenditz, where they arrived before the enemy, who, with his cavalry had passed the height of Zuckerhandel, and who opened a brisk fire on this corps of our army, while forming its line.

General Count Bellegarde followed with the head of his column in quick march, placed his right wing on a hill which commands the ground before Brenditz, ordered the ordnance to be mounted, and thus forced the French cavalry which followed towards the road to Fglau, to retreat to the heights of Zuckermantel, though they had repulsed and beaten back two of our regiments of dragoons, which were however reinforced by the cuirassier regiments of Kroyher and Roussel. These attacked the enemy in front, whilst the horse artillery directed its fire against him from the rear.

General Count Bellegarde now detached some divisions of infantry to the vineyards situated nearer the foot of the opposite heights, and thus formed a junction with the grenadier corps stationed on the right.

The fire of the ordnance diminished towards evening, but the infantry still fought with unabating fury in the defiles of Zuckerhandel and Teschwitz, and also on the right shore of the Taja near Pumlitz.

About this time the Bavarian cavalry pushing forward, on a sudden fell upon a battalion of grenadiers behind Teschwitz, which, surprised by this attack, was thrown into disorder.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Prochaska, immediately formed

the brigade of Hamner into battalion masses, led it forward against the enemy, and rendered the advantages on both sides equal.

General Baron Henneberg, convinced of the necessity of maintaining the hollows and the valley which lay towards Znayn, in order to cover the passage of the corps which had yet to follow, occupied the vineyards before the bridge, till this position was taken at a late hour in the night by the fifth corps.

The extraordinary exertions which this General made, and the bravery of the regiments of Kollowrath and the Archduke Rainer, rendered nugatory all the endeavours of the enemy to get this bridge into their hands. The village of Teschwitz, the possession of which was obstinately contended the whole day, was finally maintained, and likewise the possession before the bridge.

The third and sixth corps, had during this time effected their passage, and the first formed its line to the left of Brenditz, and the other near this place on the road leading to Iglau.

The fifth corps remained near Schoengraben as a rear-guard, when the army marched off, and waiting the approach of the enemy, formed in two lines behind the ravine of Grund.

Prince Reuss left General Count Klebelsberg with the light troops before Schoengraben, detached Lieutenant Colonel Baron Wilgenheim to secure his left flank with one battalion of hunters, and one squadron of Uhlans towards Molberg, and commanded Major Teschenberg to establish a communication with Field-marshal Schustek, who was coming from Krems by Meissau.

The light troops of the sixth corps had hardly left Hollabrunn, early on the 19th, when the enemy defiled through it, and drove the advanced posts of Prince Reuss about 100 paces backwards.

At nine o'clock, a strong column of the enemy's cavalry evolved,

evolved, which some time after was reinforced by sixteen pieces of ordnance, and again by the whole corps of Marshal Massena.

Captain St. Quintin repulsed the enemy's attacks, during which Major Baroni defended the village of Schœngraben with the utmost bravery, until the fire had nearly consumed it to ashes.

Count Klebelsberg now retired, supported by the infantry and cavalry, to the heights behind Grund, and here took his position, to cover the march of the fifth corps, which had received orders from the Archduke Charles, to follow the army towards Znaym, and in consequence of which it had begun its retreat en echiquier, through Guntersdorf. The village of Grund was now occupied by three companies of gradiscers, commanded by Major Simbschen, and the shelving vineyards were occupied by the hunters.

In this position, General Count Klebelsberg maintained himself, until the principal columns had passed the defile of Guntersdorf, and approached towards Zetzelsdorf.

This small rear-guard had afterwards to pass a large plain, on which the enemy tried to turn their right wing with 5,000 men, cavalry. Nothing short of the extraordinary bravery of the troops, and the skill and resolution of their commanders, could have produced a happy issue to this affair, which highly merits the praise and notice of the historian.

Major Sinschen formed himself in a mass, and opposed with the Gradiscans, the repeated attacks with an impenetrable phalanx. Colonel Hardegg, with the Archduke Charles's Uhlans, Blankenstein's hussars, and the Lieutenant Stonick's battery of horse artillery, kept the enemy, by several attacks and well-executed manœuvres, within his boundaries, so that the whole arrived near Zetzeldorf at sunset.

General Klebelsdorf followed the fifth corps of the army,
 G 4 which

which passed the bridge near Znaym, at eleven o'clock in the night; and took its position on the exterior right wing on the Taja before Znaym.

The detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wilgenheim, was cut off by the enemy, and could not reach Znaym. It was considered as lost, but at the end of five days it again arrived without any loss at the army.

The well-executed operations and clever conduct of its commander, and of the Lieutenant-colonel Prombazy in the rear of the enemy, occasioned it to take 78 prisoners, and though surrounded on all sides, happily to escape from the pursuit of the enemy.

The second corps had joined early on the tenth, with the corps of Rosenberg near Malberg, and arrived at the heights on this side of the Taja, when the grenadiers near Tumlitz, and Oblas were engaged with the enemy in the valley of the Taja, who had advanced from Naschetitz.

Prince Hohenzollern ordered his first line to form towards the Taja, kept the second line in reserve behind the eminences, drove the enemy back on the right shore, occupied the village of Naschetitz with one battalion, and thus covered the train of artillery and the corps which filed along the road.

At midnight the Prince received orders from the Archduke Charles to leave the right shore, and take his position in several lines behind the cavalry of reserve, on the left wing of the army.

The head-quarters of the Archduke were from the tenth to the eleventh in Znaym, and this Generalissimo found it necessary, even at the obvious risk of being out-flanked on his left wing in an unfavourable situation, to hazard a battle on the following day, as the stoppage of the artillery train, the pontoons, and almost all the carriages, in the defiles of Frainersdorf, Budwits, and Schelletau, had placed unconquerable obstructions in the way of arriving at the heights of Fglau, so soon as requisite.

At

At day-break on the eleventh, the troops were under arms and ready to receive the enemy.

The fifth corps formed the right wing of the army, and occupied the town of Znaym, and the heights behind Kloster Bruck, on this side of Teschwitz, and was connected with the first corps by a deep ravin. It posted, to secure its right flank, a battalion of Hunters in the convent of Pellenberg, which was situated on the highest point; its cavalry was placed behind the town, there being no ground in the front sufficiently favourable for these troops to act upon with success.

The bridge over the Taja was barricaded. To the left, and not far from the fifth corps the first was formed in two lines on the heights before Brenditz; it occupied with one battalion the entrance of the ravin on its right flank, and the neighbouring vineyards with riflemen and hunters.

On the highest point in its front, there was stationed a twelve-pounder position battery, which could most advantageously enfilade the valley situated further forward of Zuckerhandel and the plain before it.

Before this battery, in order to cover it, one battalion of Mitrowsky was stationed in a hollow part of the ground, which protected it from the enemy's fire; from this battalion volunteers were sent forward to observe the movements of the enemy towards the Zuckerhandel Hoff. A chain of light cavalry maintained the communication between these troops and those of the first corps.

General Baron Henneberg had again arrived with his corps, and formed with eleven battalions the first line. Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Freznel, with six battalions and six squadrons, formed the second line, which at the same time watched the road to the village of Brenditz.

The third corps of the army closed in the same alignment on the left wing of the first.

The grenadier corps received its destination in the second line behind Brenditz, but it was afterwards in support of
Znaym,

Znaym, sent towards the right wing, the cavalry was placed in Echellon near Benditz, the front being towards Winau.

The second corps was formed behind the left wing in several lines, and the sixth was detached by the Archduke, towards Wolframskirchen, to secure the roads towards Eglau, and to cover the train against every attempt of the enemy.

The grand army of the enemy leaving one corps in pursuit of Prince Rosenberg, had taken the road towards Znaym, and was arrived at the eminences of Zackerhandel and Teschwitz, and concealed the movements of its right wing by a neighbouring wood.

On the right banks of the Taja, Marshal Massena appeared at six o'clock in the morning with his corps, which followed our rear guard along the high road towards Stoke-rauer, and prepared to pass that river.

Napoleon himself arrived at eleven in the forenoon at the army, and his attention was directed to flank our back lines, to reach the road to Bohemia before us, and to drive our army with the loss of its baggage, into the defiles of the Taja.

The sun was nearly risen when the enemy's riflemen rushed forward out of all the ravins, bushes, and gardens near Teschwitz, and surrounded our position which was the most advanced. At seven o'clock the engagement extended to the Taja, and was maintained on both sides, during several hours, with great animosity, but without any particular advantage resulting to either, until at length the enemy succeeded in obliging our hinder troops, by a dreadful discharge of grape shot, in some degree to give way.

Massena now proceeded in his attack with the reinforcements arriving from Teschwitz, and the battle began on the heights before Znaym, with such violence, that the Archduke ordered the grenadier corps thither as a reinforcement.

During these occurrences on the right wing, the enemy was at nine o'clock also perceived to be in motion near the sheepfold of Zuckerhandel.

He

He formed infantry columns, of which one marched down into the valley of Zuckerhandel, another took its direction to the right, towards the cavalry stationed above this village, and the third filed towards the plateau occupied by our troops, but rather to the left, in order to reach the vineyards.

The advanced pickets of Mitrowsky, engaged, and were supported by their battalion, which covered by the twelve-pounder position battery, obstructed the enemy's advance, until one battalion of Kollowarth, and two pieces of ordnance commanded by Lieutenant Loffler, came up.

This courageous body of infantry now advanced to attack the enemy, and beat him back with great loss, and maintained the ground taken from our advanced troops before the battle begun.

New reinforcements arrived in the mean time from the heights near the sheepfold of Zuckerhandel, and it was distinctly perceived, that the enemy was determined to hazard a new effort to get possession of the heights occupied by our corps, and to open by these heights, and the vineyards and ravins, which covered the said heights, a way to Znaym, and by this means to menace the fifth corps on its left, and the first corps on its right flank.

General Count Bellegarde found it necessary to make the plain of Zuckerhandel as tenable as possible, and reinforced it by three battalions and some ordnance, and gave the command of the corps stationed here, to Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Freznel.

The enemy's riflemen advancing from Zuckerhandel by the valley, and approaching the twelve-pounder battery, a second battalion was detached to this height, and a chain of riflemen formed, to force those of the enemy back into the village.

After a short but a very heavy shower of rain, the enemy commenced his second attack, a column of infantry again directed its march towards the vineyards, and at the same time a column of cavalry defiled in the plain, but it luckily came

came while forming within the range of the grape-shot fire, of the battery under Lieutenant Löffler, which, together with the fire of the twelve pounder battery, and the advance of some of the squadrons of Klenau, immediately forced this body of cavalry to retreat.

The enemy's infantry drove however, by their superior force, the battalion of Mitrowsky a little backwards, but though he had stationed the strength of his army on the heights, the remaining battalions advanced charging bayonets, and drove the whole into the ravin before the Zackerhandel Hoff.

At last the enemy was willing to essay a third attack, and for this purpose ordered the infantry to defile at the side of the cavalry, through Zuckerhandel, and form an attacking column, near the heights occupied by our troops; this column formed one line at the foot of the eminences, and was followed by a regiment of cavalry, which remained in columns before the above village.

At the same time an other attack was directed to be made from the sheepfold, to the left on the vineyards, and now the cavalry also began to move, and the third corps was formed in several lines before Zuckerhandel, in a front direction.

This third attack was no more successful than the preceding, our troops continued always the same in regard to bravery and resolution, though fatigued with fighting for seven days successively.

The line of the enemy which formed before the village, could not sustain the force of our superior artillery, it was soon forced to retire back into the village, and left a great number of dead on the field, and by this circumstance the attack was deprived of that united support and energy which was requisite to its success.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Schwarzenberg, ordered four brigades of cavalry to proceed in columns against that of the enemy, after which the latter did not again advance.

On

On the side of the sheepfold the enemy doubled his strength, and applied all his force to break through it, but here again our batteries made sad ravages in his ranks, and our battalions repulsed him to the ravin of the Zuckerhandel Hoff.

After the failure of this third attack, there arrived about sunset a flag of truce, and the presence of Marshal Berthier, with proposals for an armistice, was announced; further proposals were exchanged, firing ceased upon both sides, and the day ended with the uninterrupted maintenance of the positions already occupied.

On the right wing the enemy had gained considerable advantage. Massena pushed forward at four o'clock against Znaym, and had almost reached the Vienna gate, when the grenadiers arrived to reinforce this post. Quarter-master General Prince Reuss, immediately ordered the battalion of Luning to advance in mass on the great road; it was supported by a company of fusileers to the vineyards; one battalion of Lindau remained at the gate in reserve; and the brigade of Muray protected the points which were principally in danger under a severe fall of rain, during which the firing ceased, and when objects were scarcely visible, even at the shortest distance, Count Leiningen led his grenadiers in quick march, and afterwards in full charge, against the enemy, who was stationed on the great road, and who fled like chaff before the wind. Two Generals and several officers were taken prisoners.

The pursuit extended to the second bridge, and a great number of the enemy's riflemen whose retreat was cut off in the vineyards, threw down their arms, and cried for mercy.

The heroic example of these grenadier battalions, and this quick and successful attack encouraged all the troops, and it was even impossible to keep back those in reserve; all ran eagerly forward, and every man was anxious to have a part in the victory. Two pieces of ordnance advanced without command,

mand, and all endeavours were only bent upon assuaging this furious storm.

On a sudden some hundreds of French cuirassiers, burst from a by street, and finding no resistance, as the bodies of reserve had all hurried into the main action, fell upon this column in the flank, and cut it off.

This unhappy circumstance occasioned several brave grenadiers to lose their lives, the two advanced guns to be taken, and the escape of all our French prisoners.

The circumstance that no musket could be fired was now advantageous to the enemy, who pursued the rest of the column to the gate of the town, and was with difficulty retarded by its being shut against him, till Major Salis advanced in the streets with the fifth battalion of Vienna volunteers, drove him back by the same way that he had entered.

The rain was now over, and the firing again commenced along the whole line, when Captain D'Appe arrived with information of an armistice; on which occasion a melancholy accident occurred. This officer advancing towards the enemy with too little precaution, in order to give him notice of the cessation of hostilities, was wounded, shot from his horse, and taken prisoner; his little troop retreated towards the town gate, and was pursued by a column of infantry 2,000 men strong; and this would assuredly at the same time have forced its way into the town, had it not been opposed by Captain Relit at the head of his company of grenadiers.

The enemy's flag of truce that arrived, almost at the same time with the same news at the position commanded by Count Reuss, met with a similar fate, and was likewise disarmed.

After some time it became possible to withdraw the troops burning with fury and passion from the fight, which was succeeded by a complete cessation of arms, and both parties remained in their respective positions.

After the conclusion of the armistice, the army took its position

position near Budweiss, where the Archduke fixed his head-quarters.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg, whose rear-guard obstructed the passage of the Taja, on the 20th, for some time, had proceeded on his retreat towards Brunn and Olmutz, and arrived with one column in Mederitz, while the other was in Menitz; he received, early on the 13th, orders to put an end to hostilities, and directed his march to the 4th corp of the army near Austerlitz and Rausnitz.

Though the engagements on both days, after the famous battle of Wagram, are less important, they must remain most remarkable examples of the wonderful firmness of the Austrian soldiers, who thus fought for eight and forty hours with all the enthusiasm of bravery, and preserved the glory of their arms untarnished against a superior force. They fixed boundaries to the enemy's pursuits during four days, and bore with unexhausted fortitude all the evils and difficulties from such peculiar circumstances. They won more trophies than the conqueror, and made good their retreat in the sight of the enemy over a river, which it was impossible for him, though much stronger in numbers, to prevent. And, lastly, they sustained on the days of the 7th and 8th uninterrupted contests on the field of battle, and never quitted it for a moment; so that even among their enemies the justice of their claim to immortal glory must be fully acknowledged.

Count Ballegarde, Prince Reuss, Baron Rochoska, and Count Kleissau, received in particular the thanks of the Archduke.

The following number of officers particularly distinguished themselves after the battle of Wagram:—6 Field-m Marshals, 6 Generals, 18 Colonels, 13 Majors, 36 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, and one Ensign.

The following is the list of the loss sustained of the Austrian army from the 4th to the 12th of July.

KILLED.

KILLED.

Generals	4
Field, and other officers	120
Non-commissioned officers, Privates, &c.	5,507
Horses	1,935

WOUNDED.

Generals	13
Field, and other officers	616
Non-commissioned officers, Privates, &c.	17,490
Horses	1,912

PRISONERS.

Field, and other officers	111
Non-commissioned officers, Privates, &c.	7,474
Horses	258

TOTAL.

Generals	17
Field, and other officers	847
Non-commissioned officers, Privates, and others	30,471
Horses	4,100

Others that were missing on the day of the battle amounted to several thousands, but these joined their respective regiments in a short time after.

The loss of the French army amounted on a moderate computation to two-thirds of the Austrian.

The Archduke Charles found himself so offended by the bad behaviour of some Austrian regiments, that he published the following order of the day, dated the 7th of July.

“ In the battle of yesterday the troops on the left wing in no respect answered the expectations I had cherished respecting them, nor the hopes I had formed, the importance of that day considered, from their strong and advantageous position.

“ The disastrous result of that battle must be ascribed to the conduct of these troops, for as the confusion was general among

among them, they retreated with too great precipitation and disorder. I am also, with some exceptions, far from being satisfied with the infantry. Several regiments marched forward too soon, and began to fire without command. They were besides so crowded together that they galled each other with their fire. The officers were not able to rally the larger bodies, which fled in disorder, and thus the ground was lost. The confused cry, which was heard among the troops, drowned the voice of the commanding officer.

“Had the commanders accustomed their troops to silence, and taught them to attend to nothing but their orders, the separation of the left wing would not have produced such shameful consequences as it did.

“In every regiment which shall hereafter conduct itself in a similar manner, the tenth man shall be condemned to die, and the rest distributed among other regiments:

“The commanding officers shall be cashiered, and all other officers dismissed. Cries of alarm among the troops shall be punished with death.

“The troops must only act when orders are given, or on the beat of the drum. In most regiments the drums are placed with the music out of the reach of the fire, but the commanding officer shall hereafter see that all the drums return to their posts, and shall take care that the troops under his direction do not fire without orders, or at too great a distance.

“On the evening of the 5th the regiment of Argontier made such bad dispositions, that in the disadvantageous retreat to Neusiedel, the 2d line fired on the 1st, and occasioned great disorder. The regiment of Hesse Nemburgh, did nothing but wander here and there; sometimes the cry of “forward” was heard, where there was no enemy. General Riese did not conduct himself well at Entzersdorf. On the 6th in the evening I did not find him at the head of his troops; and, besides, he did not follow the orders which

were given to him respecting the attack. He shall be dismissed from his Majesty's service.

"The disorder which still prevails among the troops proves that the officers of the staff know not how to apply a remedy. I shall myself set the example. I shall, according to the circumstances, dismiss or cashier those officers of the Grand Staff whose troops are not again brought under proper discipline. It is to the shame of the army that so many stragglers and plunderers are found on all the roads and in all the villages.

"CHARLES."

The Austrian army which had advanced towards Bayreuth, and was commanded by General Radivojevich, was, at the beginning of July, informed that the French had made on all sides arrangements for compelling it to retreat, by a serious attack, in consequence of which it retired from the principality of Bayreuth.

On the 6th the advanced posts were attacked near Hohlfelden, and driven back by a superior force.

General Radivojevich then resolved to wait for the enemy in the position of Berneck. He was attacked there on the 7th by the French, vastly superior in number, and having perceived the intention of the enemy to outflank him, fell back upon Efferer, where he expected to form a junction with Field marshal Kienmayer; but confident of obtaining support, he resolved to present the most obstinate resistance to the French who were advancing.

On the 8th the French under the command of Marshal Junot, attacked General Radivojevich, who repulsed at day-break with great vigour, a force three times superior to his own; till half-past ten, General Radivojevich defeated every attack, and his gallant resistance obtained great glory to his little corps.

At this moment, however, Marshal Kienmayer came up
with

with the Duke of Brunswick's corps, the Hessians, and some battalions of the Landwehr.

The enemy was immediately attacked in the flank and in the rear, and though he fought with the greatest obstinacy for three hours, was in turn compelled to retreat.

On the same day the Austrian corps advanced further into Bayreuth, where the French had left 200 men severely wounded. The French lost about 600 men, killed and wounded, together with their baggage.

Generals La Roche and La Methe, of the French army, were wounded.

On the 9th Field-marshal Kienmayer wished to follow up his victory, and bring on a general action with General Junot. Our advanced columns, however, could only overtake the rear-guard of the French, who always retreated as the heads of our columns approached.

No correct estimate can be formed of our loss, but it is supposed to have consisted of about 500 men. The enemy lost 100 more than us.

All the troops covered themselves with glory, particularly the Landwehr, who, in this brilliant action, emulated the troops of the line, displayed in every respect equal zeal, and contributed essentially to the victory.

Thus ended a war, the consequences of which would have been of the greatest importance if an English expedition had appeared soon enough in the territories of East Friesland and Hanover, and if the left wing of the Austrian army had conducted itself properly. The least that could have been expected from it was the total defeat of Bonaparte, and other advantages which would, perhaps, have diminished his power to a very low degree.

The terms of the armistice are contained in the following articles :

Suspension of Arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria;

I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

II. The line of Demarkation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier which separates Austria from Bohemia, the circle of Znaym, that of Brunn, and a line drawn from the frontier of Moravia towards Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the circle Brunn ends near the Marsh, following the Marsh to its conflux with the Taja, and from thence to St. Johann, on the road to Presbourg, and a league round the town, the great Danube to the mouth of the Raab, and the Raab to the frontiers of Istria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.

III. The citadel of Brunn and Gratz, shall be evacuated immediately after the signing of the present armistice.

IV. The detachments of Austrian troops, which are in the Tyrol and Voralberg, shall evacuate those two countries, and the Fort of Sachzenbourg shall be given up to the French.

V. The magazines of provisions and cloaths which shall be found in the countries evacuated by the Ausrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied.

VI. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the same line which they occupy at present.

VII. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and fifteen days notice shall be given before hostilities recommence.

VIII. Commissioners shall be named on both sides for the execution of the above articles.

IX. From to-morrow the 13th, the Austrian troops shall begin their evacuation of the places marked out by this suspension of arms, and shall retire by daily marches.

The Fort of Brunn shall be given up to the French army on the 14th, and that of Grantz on the 16th of July.

Neufschattel, Wimpfen, July 12th, 1809.

EXPLANATION

EXPLANATION OF THE PLANS.



PLAN I.

The Position of the Austrian and French Armies on the 5th of July.

a, b, c, and d; Position of the Austrians before the 5th of July.

e, Austrian advanced Posts before the 4th of July.

f and d; First Position of the Austrians on the 5th.

g and d; Retreat of the Troops, *ff*.

h; Progressive Retreat of the Troops, *ff*.

dd; ii; Positions of the Austrians, during the Night, between the 5th and 6th.

A, French Position before the crossing of the Danube.

B, ——— Columns on the Island of Lobau.

C, ——— Flotilla.

D, ——— Columns after the crossing of the Danube.

E, First Position of the French on the 5th of July.

F, Second Ditto Ditto Ditto.

G, Third Ditto Ditto Ditto.

H, Attacking Columns of the French.

PLAN II.

PLAN II.

The Positions of the Austrian and French Army on the
6th of July.

a, First Position of the Austrian Army on the 6th of July.

b, c, d, and *e*; Austrian attacking Columns.

f, Advance of the Right Wing of the Austrian Army.

g, Second Position of the Austrian Army on the 6th.

b, Retreat of the Left Wing of the Austrian Army.

i, Retreat of the Right Wing of the Austrian Army.

k, Last Position of the Austrian Army on the 6th.

A, First Position of the French Army on the 6th.

B, Second Position of the Centre and Left Wing of the
French Army.

C, French attacking Column.

D, March and Position of the French to Out-flank the Left
Wing of the Austrians.

E and *F*, Third Position of the French Army.

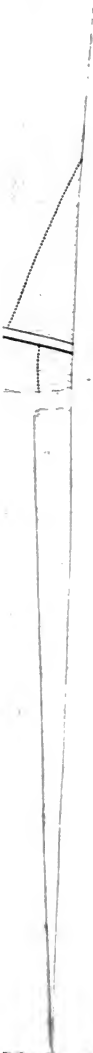
G, Advance of the Left Wing of the French.

H, Position of the French Left Wing after the Retreat of
the Right of the Austrians.

I, Fifth, and last, Position of the French Army on the 6th.

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A
DETAILED ACCOUNT
OF THE
BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ,
BY THE
AUSTRIAN MAJOR-GENERAL,
STUTTERHEIM.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

BY

MAJOR PINE COFFIN,

ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

Tout cela, prouve, qu'il y a beaucoup d'hommes, capables de faire manœuvrer, quinze a ving mille hommes, et qu'il en est peu, qui puissent tirer tout le parti possible, d'une armée de quatre-vingt mille hommes.

Note par un officier François.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE fatal consequences that resulted from the battle of Austerlitz, to the cause of Europe, and of humanity, render it an object of too deep an interest with the statesman and the soldier to make an apology requisite for introducing to the public, what may be considered as the Austrian official account of that action. It is hardly probable, that, under a government so constituted as that of Austria, a general officer would have ventured to publish the particulars of an action, in which he himself bore a conspicuous part, (at least with his name attached to it,) unless he felt himself sanctioned by the *highest authority* in so doing.

However that may be, the work bears evident internal marks of authenticity, while the events daily passing under our eyes, with such dazzling, and unprecedented rapidity, give an additional interest to the *cause* which has been productive of such direful *effects*.

Scarcely have twelve months elapsed since this disastrous battle was fought, and already have we seen new dynasties created, and the proudest empires levelled in the dust.

We have seen one of the most powerful monarchies of Europe, whether it be considered as to its military resources, or its well replenished treasury; as to its well disciplined army, or the glorious recollection of its past achievements: we have seen the armies of Prussia, which were wont to be considered as the patterns of military excellence, dissipated and anni-

hilated, like chaff before the wind, by the well-trained legions of the modern Alexander.

The present state of Europe affords ample scope to the reflections of the statesman. For, though the soldier may account for the loss of a battle, by reasoning on what was done, and what was left undone, the subjugation of states is to be looked for in causes far remote from the scene of action. These are times which not only require superiority of intellect in those who govern, but the conviction on the part of the *governed*, that they are not mere spectators of the fray; that it is not a mere squabble for power; but that the happiness of each individual, that the preservation of all he holds most dear, in short, that the *liberties of his country* are at stake, and depend upon the issue of the contest.

Has this been, or *could it be*, the feeling of those nations of the Continent we have seen overrun?

In the answer to this simple question, we may perhaps find the *real* cause of all the disasters of the coalition, and subject of much contemplation for ourselves. The cloud which has been long gathering over Europe has begun to burst; we have seen the storm fall where least expected, and bury whole empires, and their people, in one common ruin. When the demon of destruction is abroad, let us not be unmindful of ourselves. Are we better prepared than our neighbours? Have we more skilful generals, or less intriguing politicians? I fear not. It is then only to the people we can look in the day of trial; and I trust there is yet enough left of the genuine spirit of the constitution, and of the native valour of Britons, to

make every man feel his country is worth contending for. *The moment that ceases to be the case, our independence as a nation is virtually gone;* and, though our empire may drag on a precarious existence for a few years, it will fall, inevitably fall, at no distant period.

I have been inadvertently led into a train of reflection, which some persons may think not quite compatible with the character of a soldier. Against this opinion, I beg leave to enter my protest. I have always considered the superiority of the French troops over those of the continent, as the result of their individual intelligence; arising in a great degree from the habit of every Frenchman, to discuss whatever topic comes under his notice; and it is quite unnecessary for me to remark, that the powers of the mind only develop themselves in proportion as they are called into action.

Let us hear no more then of soldiers being mere machines. The absurdity of the doctrine is too palpable to need refutation.

I ought perhaps to assign some reason for having undertaken a labour, to which I may appear so very unequal. It was to relieve my mind from constantly dwelling on a subject of disappointment, which still weighs but too heavily on my spirits; and which I hoped to alleviate, though it cannot be removed by occupation. Personal vanity had no share whatever in it, and if I have not concealed my name, it has been because I hoped to disarm the severity of criticism by avowing it. Much will not be expected from one, who embraced the profession of arms at a very early period, and whose ambition, from a child, has been military and not literary reputation. All that I can flatter myself with having succeeded in, is, the rendering the sense of

the author, in terms plain and intelligible. For elegance of style, and flowing periods, the public may look to a Hutchinson, but not to soldiers in general.

JOHN PINE COFFIN.

P. S. It was my original intention to have annexed a good map to this work, on which the reader might be enabled satisfactorily to follow the operations with his eye;—but having in vain ransacked the shops of London, without being able to procure a map of Moravia on a scale sufficiently large to make it of any use; and, in fact, without finding any that was better than Chauchards, which is woefully deficient, both in the names of villages, and in geographical accuracy; I have been induced to publish the Battle of Austerlitz without this advantage. My principal motive for so doing has been the persuasion, that a

bad map could be of very little use; and that it would enhance the expense to such a degree, as to place the work beyond the reach of many military men; while others may be already in possession of as good, or better information than I could furnish them with. To those, however, who do not already possess a map of Moravia, I would recommend that published by Covens and Mortier, at Amsterdam; not as the best possible map; but as the least defective I have seen. But, I have great doubts whether this is to be procured in England.

TO THE
AUSTRIAN ARMY.

THIS account of what passed under my own observation at the Battle of Austerlitz, and of the result of my researches on that memorable event, I here dedicate to my brethren in arms. The desire of being read by all the military men in Europe has induced me to write in a language more generally known than that of Germany, and which there are few among you who do not understand. Those who, like myself, have borne a part in this disastrous day of the 2d December, will be enabled to bear testimony to the truth of this narration. I have prided myself on using the greatest impartiality; on having stifled all prepossession, all passion,

and every feeling, that could tend to lead my judgment astray. It is to your approbation, my brother soldiers, that I look forward, as the most delightful recompense of all my labours.

INTRODUCTION.

THE imperfect accounts which have reached the public, as to the details of the Battle of Austerlitz, are so contradictory to each other, and so little satisfactory to military men, that it has been thought proper to lay the following relation before them, in order to fix their ideas as to this memorable epoch.

In all ages, as in all countries, nations and armies have been the slaves of opinion. Hence it has ever been the policy of governments to heighten, by those means best calculated to excite national enthusiasm, the splendour of even the greatest victories; as well as to give a specious colouring to those reverses of fortune, which are too public to be passed over in silence.

The soldier, who here gives the relation of what he himself saw, neither wishes to flatter a government, nor to gain the good opinion of an army. His object will be, to detail, with truth, what he has either seen or been able to discover from others; and, forgetting the part he himself acted, he will speak with candour and impartiality of the events that passed under his own observation, without the slightest tincture of prejudice, or passion. Of these events, posterity must be the judge.

Nothing will be found here, but the simple recital, without commentary, naked, and devoid of art, of one of the most famous epochs of history. To attempt to reason on the operations of wars that have passed in our times would be giving too much scope to self-love, which always adopts or rejects, as suits our own opinions.

It is not the strength of the respective

armies opposed to each other at the battle of Austerlitz, or the losses they sustained, which particularly distinguishes it, from many of those which took place in the first campaigns of the French Revolution, and the seven years war.

We have heretofore often seen 150,000 men in the field, and 30,000 slain. But it is the consequences of the action of the 2d of December, 1805; it is the epoch when it decided the fate of war; it is the *moment* in which it was fought, which makes it worthy of attention, and which will assign it a marked place in history.

It was the wish to gain personal information that induced the author to collect materials, which may become useful to a better pen: and he avails himself of a leisure moment to offer them to such as have the talent to make use of them.

In order that the past may serve to elucidate the future, it becomes requisite to

recur to the circumstances that led to this decisive day; which proved how scrupulously accurate it is necessary to be, in making the calculations and combinations, to which the existing circumstances and the knowledge of human nature give rise.

The battles of Crems, and of Hollabrunn, are already well known. This is not intended as a history of the late campaign, but merely of a part of it, into which the account of those two affairs does not enter. It was after they had taken place, that M. de Koutousoff directed his retreat upon Brunn, and effected it from that moment, without much annoyance from the enemy. This first Russian army had orders carefully to avoid a serious engagement, and to hasten its retreat, for the purpose of forming a junction with that under M. de Buxhoevden, who was advancing rapidly to its support. M. de Koutousoff executed a difficult retreat from the river Inn, upon

Moravia, which commenced on the 14th October, and lasted till the 18th November; and, although very inferior to the enemy in point of numbers, this Russian army effected its junction without much loss. The farther the grand French army advanced, the more its combinations became multiplied, and the more it was obliged to detach its force. The Russian general had the advantage of being enabled to concentrate during his retreat, which he also effected in good order: for this he was principally indebted to Prince Bagration, who conducted the rear-guard with much courage. The two Russian armies formed their junction at Wischau, on the 18th of November; from which time they became *one*, under the command of the General in Chief, Koutousoff. Its strength consisted of 104 Battalions, 20 of which were Austrians; and 159 squadrons, 54 of which were Austrians, and 40 Cosacks.

The Austrian corps was commanded by Lieutenant General Prince John de Liechtenstein: his infantry was composed of the 6th Battalion, recruited, armed, and organized about a month before; M. de Kienmayer, with the remains of his corps, (very much weakened by the movement of M. de Merveldt on Styria,) formed a part of the corps under Prince John de Liechtenstein. The Archduke Ferdinand, with the wreck of the army from Ulm, and some Battalions, also newly raised, was in Bohemia, and thereby covered the right of the combined army; which might at this time be computed at about 72,000 men. The corps under the Archduke Ferdinand was composed of from 18 to 20,000 men.

The grand French army, after passing the Danube, had advanced into Moravia, being composed of the corps under Prince Murat, Marshals Soult, Lannes, and Bernadotte. The last of these was then op-

posed to the Archduke Ferdinand, and was advancing upon Iglau. Marshal Davoust, after having followed M. de Merveldt into Styria, moved from Vienna upon Presbourg. The corps of Marmont marched upon Carinthia, and then upon Styria; in the first instance, to open the communication between the grand army and that of Italy; and afterwards, to oppose the junction of the Archduke Charles with the army under M. de Koutousoff; but the movements of this prince were so well calculated, and his force so well concentrated, that he did not allow time for the French to establish themselves at Gratz. Marshal Ney, after the passage of the Inn, took his direction on the Tyrol, by Scharnitz.

At the time of the junction of the two Russian armies near Wischau, they had only opposed to them, the corps of Prince Murat, part of which formed the advanced

guard, those of Marshals Soult and Lannes, the imperial guards, under Marshal Bessières, and a corps of grenadiers, drawn from these different troops, forming a reserve of 15,000 men, under General Duroc. This army, when near Brunn, was composed of eight divisions, each of which was about 7000 strong. The Russian army was so much fatigued with the continual marches it had been making, whether to fall back on the support, or the support to get forward in time, that it was decided at Wischau to take up the position of Olmutz, to give some days rest to the troops.

Opinions were at that time much divided. The Russian advanced posts had no sort of information as to the position and force of the enemy; at one time, even Prince Bagration was ignorant of the situation occupied by the French advanced guard. The Austrians also, notwithstanding the facility they ought to have possessed of

procuring intelligence in the country, had only *very vague data* to act upon.

By *this* information, however, it appeared, that the French forces were collected only in small numbers near Brunn; and *some* generals of the combined army gave their opinion at Wischau, for *immediately* resuming the offensive. It is possible, *this moment* might have been more fortunate than that which was afterwards chosen. The strength of the coalesced army was, from the 19th of November, superior to that of the enemy, who was yet uninformed that the junction of the two Russian armies was effected, and therefore could not expect an offensive movement,* such as a manœuvre

* *Note by a French officer.*—A general, whose movements are not so combined as to enable him to oppose another manœuvre to that of his enemy, whatever it may be, is a general devoid of talent, and ignorant of the art of war.

on either of his flanks would have been. The army was then too near him to admit

If the Russians had assumed the offensive at Wischau, it would have been previous to the arrival of the corps under the Grand Duke Constantine, which would have weakened their army by 10,000 chosen men. The French army would not only have had Marshal Bernadotte with them, who was then at Znaim, but also the corps of Marshal Davoust, whose divisions were in echelons, on Nicolsburgh.

In fact, it was natural to suppose the combined army would not abandon the capital of Moravia without a battle. It was well known that Brunn was a fortified town, that there was much artillery, large magazines of powder, and warlike stores of all kinds in it: its possession seemed to merit an action, and it was expected. Although the arrival of General Buxhoevden was not positively known, yet spies had reported it, and all the information received as to the march of that army in Poland, and the two Galicias, rendered it so probable, that all the calculations of the French army were founded on the supposition of this junction.

The 19th November, Prince Charles had not passed Goritz; he therefore could not enter into the most remote

of his receiving reinforcements near Brunn. But this very diversity of opinion, perhaps

calculation relative to the war in Moravia. The whole French army was collected, so that, if the Russian army had wished to maintain the important point of Brunn, and to defend the magazines in that place, it would two days after have been attacked by Prince Murat, by the corps of Marshals Soult, Lannes, and Davoust, and by part of that under Marshal Mortier. The Russians would have had 10,000 chosen men less than at Austerlitz, and the French 30,000 men more: and if it is asked, why, at Austerlitz, the French had not these 30,000 men more, it is, because the Emperor Napoleon, being informed that the Russian army was retiring from Wischau, and falling back on Olmutz, conjectured that the Russians were waiting for the third army under Michelson, in order to resume the offensive; or meant to take up a position under the guns of Olmutz, and so wait till Prince Charles approached nearer to the theatre of operation.

Obliged to oppose both these armies; the emperor had detached Marshal Davoust to Presbourg, and Marshal Ney into Carinthia. The corps under these two Marshals would have supported General Marmont, and have had the corps of Marshal Mortier as their reserve; and above

rendered the movement on Olmutz necessary, because those in command did

90,000 men would have attacked Prince Charles, before he could approach the Danube: and, *vice versa*, if the third Russian army, under Michelson, and the combined army, under Olmutz, (which were calculated by their junction to amount to 120,000 men) should resume the offensive; whether they advanced by Kremsir, or direct upon Brunn, the calculation had been made so as to be joined in a short time, by Marshal Bernadotte, who had made two days march upon Iglau; by Marshal Davoust, one of whose divisions was only two, and the other four marches distant; and lastly, by Marshal Mortier, who would also have arrived in four marches, and who, under this supposition, would have been replaced at Vienna by one of the Generals, Marmont or Ney.

These were skilful dispositions; the object of which was, to oppose equal force to the enemy, although in reality superior in numbers to the French army.

When the Russians assumed the offensive, it was known that Michelson had not joined them. The Emperor Napoleon was of course astonished, and immediately saw how ill combined was the system of the allies. It was not till after the battle of Austerlitz, and by reports from Galicia, that

not possess that decision, which can only be the result of a military eye.

The Austrian general Weyrother, had been sent into Galicia, for the purpose of

it became known that Michelson had no army; that he was only the Inspector of the two other corps; and that the Russians, after the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine, had nothing more to receive.

As soon as he learnt the offensive movement of the Russians, the emperor recalled Marshal Bernadotte, the remainder of the corps of Marshal Davoust and General Marmont. If he gave battle at Austerlitz, without having been rejoined by the last divisions of Marshal Davoust, and those of Marshal Mortier, it was because he saw so favourable an opportunity, that he not only was persuaded he should gain the battle without these reinforcements, but even had he 30,000 men less.

The allies then did well to wait the arrival of their reinforcements before they resumed the offensive. They calculated rightly, in letting the emperor be the first to make his movements, and must have conceived the hope of afterwards gaining by it, when they should themselves come to act upon their own plans.

conducting the army of Buxhoevden through the hereditary states. He was an officer of reputation, who did not want for talent, and who had inspired the Russians with confidence. As soon as the two armies became united, he filled the situation of Quarter-master general. The court of Vienna had previously selected General Schmidt for this important trust; but that officer, a man of superior merit, and who, with a talent for the profoundest calculation, possessed that tranquil wisdom, which gives reason and deliberation in counsel; after having shewn himself, at Crems, to be worthy of the confidence that was placed in him, lost his life there, and was thus snatched from the hopes of his sovereign, and of his brother soldiers. His loss was the more sensibly felt, and the more regretted, because his successor, neither possessed his calmness, his prudence, or his firmness. The army marched, the 21st of November,

from Wischau, and arrived the next day but one, in the position in front of Olmutz, whither we will follow it, for the purpose of detailing the operations.

March of the Combined Army into the Position of Olmutz.

IT was on the 23d of November, the army arrived in this position, and was posted in rear of the village of Ollschan. Its left rested on the river March; its right extended to the heights in rear of Tobolau. In this manner it lay upon its arms, in three lines; while the Austrian corps, under Prince John de Liechtenstein, formed the reserve of the army, on the heights in rear of Schnabelin, and was principally intended to secure, in case of a check, the passage across the March. With this view, several bridges were constructed across that river, between Nimlau and Olmutz, to facilitate the opera-

tion. The ground occupied by the army in this position, offered great advantages. It was so commanding, throughout its whole extent, from the heights near Nimlau, to the right of the position, as to discover nearly a league in its front, all the enemy's movements in case of attack; while the slope of the hills in its immediate front was so gentle, as to resemble a glacis. In its rear, spacious ravines, only of sufficient depth to conceal large columns of troops from the enemy, which might unexpectedly be brought into action, facilitated the means, in this *defensive* position, of manœuvring *offensively*, under cover of the heights. Along their summit, there were commanding points, which mutually defended each other; and on which, the numerous artillery, with which this army was provided, might be employed with great success. A morass covered the right, and a part of the

centre ; the Blata ran at the foot of these heights, on which heavy batteries might have been constructed : this little stream, although insignificant in itself, became an additional obstacle, under the fire of grape. To sum up all, the ground offered the means of delaying the enemy, in his attempt to overcome these obstacles, and to open out. The General Bagration, with his advanced guard, was at Prosnitz. General Kienmayer, with his, upon the left, at Kralitz, pushed on detachments upon Klenowitz. The out-posts were at Predlitz. An Austrian partisan was sent along the March, on Tobitschau, Kogetein, and Kremsir, to observe that country. The French army had also sent a partisan, from Goeding on Hradisch, and Kremsir ; but the latter was repulsed, and the Austrian detachments remained masters of the March. It will not escape the observation of intelligent

military men, that this was an advantage which gave the allies the means of manœuvring by their left, while their right (which would then have rested on the March) was secured; and would have masked this movement, so as to give them, at least two days march in advance. The good understanding, at that time subsisting with Prussia, appears to have been such, as to have made it expedient for the allied army, to think of establishing a communication with the Archduke Charles. But, in determining on offensive movements, nothing appears to have been thought of, but going straight forward.

M. de Koutousoff had also sent some Austrian partisans, on his right flank, who marched upon Tribau and Zwittau, whither the Archduke Ferdinand, who was at Czaslau, had sent some parties of light troops, to keep up the chain of communication.

Prince Murat arrived, on the 18th of November, at Brunn. His advanced guard, under general Sebastiani, pushed forward in the first instance, to Rausnitz, and afterwards entered Wischau, after Prince Bagration had evacuated it. The Emperor Napoleon, established himself, on the 20th November, at Brunn, and placed his army in concentrated cantonments, in the following manner:

The corps of guards, the grenadiers of the reserve, and the troops under Marshal Lannes, in Brunn and its vicinity. The cavalry under Prince Murat, on the right and left of the great road, between Brunn and Posorsitz. Marshal Soult, at Austerlitz; and the three divisions, of which his army was composed, were divided, between that place, Butschowitz, Neuwieslitz, Stanitz, and the road to Hungary. At Gaja, was a strong detachment, which kept open the

communication with that which observed the river March, in order to secure the right of the army.*

* *Note by a French officer.*—This disposition, of which the Austrian officer makes mention, and which is accurate, shews that the emperor had foreseen, that the enemy might manœuvre on the line of operation from Olmutz, along the March; in this case, the Russian army must pass at Shadish, whence it was farther distant than Marshal Sout, who had some infantry at Gaja, and detachments of cavalry, observing all the route, necessary to this movement.

Whenever the enemy's movement had been known, they would have been allowed to advance. The corps of Marshals Mortier and Davoust, would have been at Goeding, and the enemy would have had 30,000 men to contend with more than at Austerlitz.

In all the enemy's manœuvres upon Vienna, he moved upon the wings of the French army, which, by calling in all its detachments, concentrated itself, and opposed its whole force to that of the enemy.

It is more particularly in discussing, what it was possible for the enemy to have done, that we are con-

The 25th November, the Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Olmutz, with the corps of guards, of which he had the command. After a long and forced march from St. Petersburg, this fine body of men was in the best order.

This corps was composed of ten battalions, and eighteen squadrons, the whole amounting to 10,000 men ; of whom, however, there were only 8,500 under arms. At this moment, the army under M. de Koutousoff may be computed to have amounted, in all, to above 80,000 men, as will be seen hereafter, in detail.

vinced of the science, and deep calculation shewn by the emperor, in a country so new, and so little known. We see that all his dispositions, even those which appeared to be the most trivial, and to have had no other object in view than the subsistence of the troops, were the result of premeditated design, the chances of which had been already calculated.

A reinforcement of 10,000 men was still expected, under General Essen ; which, accordingly, arrived near Olmutz, at the moment when the allied army commenced its offensive operations. The corps of Essen was at Kremsir, the day of the battle of Austerlitz, and was of no kind of use. The army under M. de Koutousoff, was certainly stronger than the one opposed to it ; but while the *latter* was concentrated towards a single point, and formed into masses, the *former* diffused its force as it advanced. It is not in numbers that the only, and, indeed, the *principal* strength of an army consists ; but there are emergencies, and occasions, in which it is absolutely necessary to profit by that advantage ; and the present was an instance of the kind. The allied army was under the necessity of advancing, for the reasons hereafter to be detailed. Had it commenced its movement from the day when the Grand Duke Constantine ar-

rived with his reinforcement, forming the reserve of the centre. If, at this epoch, it had manœuvred with rapidity, and calculation; if the reserve, under the Grand Duke, had been augmented by the corps under General Essen; if less importance had been attached to the resting an army, which, after some days inactivity, could no longer be fatigued; there might, perhaps, have been found means, without risking a battle, to oblige the French to abandon their position, by turning one of its flanks; which, by giving this army some uneasiness, as to its communications, would have induced it to move upon Vienna, or Bohemia. The former step would have been attended with danger. The corps of Bernadotte, which came from Iglau to reinforce the army in front of Brunn, the evening before the battle of Austerlitz, would not then have had time to make this movement, which was followed by such fatal consequences to the

allies.* It was only by means such as these, had the allies acted with prudence and vigour, that they could have hoped to make the French fall into their combinations: combinations which should have been calmly conceived, and vigorously executed. But the Quarter-master general, it has before been mentioned, though an officer of great personal courage, had not that confidence in himself which could enable him to give advice at the head quarters, where the greatest degree of wisdom was requisite. Without regarding the difficulties thrown in his way, this officer, too easily, abandoned his own opinions, to adopt those of other people.

The astonishing rapidity with which the unfortunate events, of this disastrous war,

* *Note by a French Officer.*—There is here the mistake of a day. Marshal Bernadotte arrived *two* days before the battle of Austerlitz.

succeeded each other; the excessive folly of Mack, which was only to be surpassed by his disgrace; and in which originated that succession of guilty errors, which astonished Europe, and calumniated a brave army; that folly of never anticipating a check, and of not establishing magazines in the rear, as a consequence of that presumption. To these circumstances it was owing, that the army, while in the position of Olmütz, was almost destitute of provisions. It had only been there one day, before it was obliged to have recourse to forced requisitions; a violent expedient, which, by the disorderly manner in which it was executed, had much influence on the discipline of the army, into which a spirit of licentiousness began to insinuate itself from that day forwards. In the then state of politics, the gaining time was, at that moment, nearly of equal importance with the gaining a battle: and, the instant it was decided, not to

manœuvre, it became of the highest importance to be enabled to subsist in the position of Olmutz, for the purpose of maintaining it. There still remained countries, from whence it would have been possible to draw provisions; but they were at a distance, and the convoys were obliged to make a long circuit. To this it was necessary to apply a speedy remedy. The officers of the commissariat received orders, incessantly repeated, but never sufficiently urgent, to establish convoys of provisions, with all possible dispatch, upon the different roads; but *some* of this department wanted both activity and inclination; their systematic conception of things not allowing them to feel the extent of the emergency; while *others* experienced great embarrassment, from the detention, by the Russians, of a great part of the horses belonging to the country, which were employed in the transport of provisions, and were, in conse-

quence, at a loss for the means of conveyance. The bread was plundered on the road, both by the detachments appointed for its escort, and by a number of marauders who followed the army. The strict discipline, that ought to have existed, was not vigourously maintained, under the pretext, that the army was starving. Relaxation of discipline is always succeeded by excesses ; and the licentiousness, attendant upon it, gives full latitude to the disaffected, and to all those who have not courage to support the numerous privations attendant upon modern warfare. It was thought impossible to subsist the army in the position in front of Olmutz, and it was resolved to abandon it, for the purpose of attacking the enemy.

Offensive Movements of the Allied Army.

WE have already seen the uncertainty in which M. de Koutousoff found himself, as to the movements and force of the enemy, at the moment when it was decided to resume the offensive. The accounts derived from the people of the country were contradictory; and the out-posts gave no information whatever. The first disposition made for the advance, was not then founded upon an exact knowledge both of the position of the enemy and the numbers to be contended with, but was solely adapted to the nature of the ground, between Olmutz and Wischau. This disposition was given to the generals, the 24th November. The 25th was the day on which it was fixed to march; but it was necessary to take two days provisions; and these provisions could not arrive till the day after. When *that*

day came, some of the generals had not sufficiently studied their dispositions; and thus, another day was lost. The enemy profited by this time. The evening before the battle, as has been already mentioned, Marshal Bernadotte, as well as part of the corps of Marshal Davoust, reinforced the Emperor Napoleon. It was necessary to recal the attention to these facts, on which we shall yet have occasion still further to remark.

The 27th November, at eight o'clock in the morning, the army was put in motion, in five columns, to approach nearer the advanced guard, under Prince Bagration, who, on that day, made no movement whatever, in order that the manœuvre might be concealed from the enemy. This was done with a view to concentrating the troops, which, however, in the end, were diffused afresh. The five roads, by which the army advanced, were parallel to each

other. The two right columns marched along the foot of the mountains, to the right of the causeway, and were composed of infantry only. That of the centre was on the great road to Prosnitz; the fourth to the left of this, and very little distant from it; the fifth, composed entirely of cavalry, was in sight of the fourth. In front of this last, the country was entirely open.

Here follows the detail of the march.

RIGHT WING.

The General of Infantry, Buxhoevden.

FIRST COLUMN.

Lieutenant General Wimpfen.

Major Generals Muller, Selichow, and Strick.

18 battalions of Russians. 1 company of pioneers.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ squadrons of Cosacks.

8,320 men. 250 horses.

SECOND COLUMN.

Lieutenant General Langeron.

Major Generals Kaminsky, Alsufieu.

18 battalions of Russians. 1 company of pioneers.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ squadrons of Cosacks.

11,420 men. 250 horses.

CENTRE.

The General in Chief, Koutousoff.

THIRD COLUMN.

Lieutenant General Przybyszewsky.

Major Generals Orosow, Lieders, Lewis.

24 battalions of Russians.

2 companies of reserve artillery.

13,800 men.

LEFT WING.

The Austrian Lieutenant General Prince John de Liechtenstein.

FOURTH COLUMN.

The Austrian Lieutenant General Kollowrath.

The Russian Lieutenant Generals Essen and Miloradowich.

The Russian Major Generals Szepelow and Repninsky.

The Austrian Major Generals Carneville, Rottermunde, and Jurezeck.

32 battalions, of which 20 were Austrians.

1 company of reserve artillery.

5 companies of pioneers.

30 squadrons of Russians, of which 8 were Cosacks.

22,400 men. 3000 horses.

FIFTH COLUMN.

The Austrian Lieutenant General Prince Hohenlohe.

The Russian Lieutenant General Ouwarow.

The Austrian Major Generals Stutterheim, Weber, and Caramelli.

The Russian Major General Piritzky.

70 squadrons, of which 40 were Austrian, but very weak.

2 companies of light artillery.

4600 horses.

THE RESERVE.

The Grand Duke Constantine.

Lieutenant Generals Kollagriwoff and Malutin.

Major Generals Jankewitz and Depleradowich.

10 battalions of guards, 4 companies.

18 squadrons.

8,500 men.

RECAPITULATION.

1st and 2nd columns,	36 bat.	2 comp.	5 squad.	19,740
3d do.	24 —	2 —	—	13,800
4th and 5th do.	32 —	8 —	100 —	27,000
Reserve	10 —	4 —	18 —	8,500
Advanced corps under				
Prince Bagration	12 —	—	40* —	12,000
General Kienmayer	—	—	14 —	1,000
				<hr/>
				114 — 16 — 177 — † 82,040

* 15 of these were Cosacks.

† *Note by a French officer.*—It is evident that the author here diminishes the real strength of the combined army, by one-fifth

The first column assembled at Nebotin, and marched upon Trzebschein, Blumenau, and Kobelnizeck, where it formed in two lines.

The second column assembled at Olschan, and marched upon Studnitz, Czechowitz, and Ottaslowitz, where it formed, with its right supported by the left of the first column.

The third column assembled on the high road to Prosnitz, on which it marched, and formed in line with the two right columns.

The fourth column* assembled at Ned-

* *Note by the Austrian general.*—The Austrian battalions, of which this column was partly composed, were extremely weak, in consequence of the new formation introduced by M. Mack, who, from three battalions to each regiment, made five: and, as before stated, they were new levies, with the exception of the regiment of Salzburg,

wriss, and marched upon Wrahowitz, and Dobrochow, where it formed, and established its communication with the centre column.

The fifth column assembled at Schabelin, and marched upon Kralitz, and Brzesowitz, where it formed in two lines.

This last column, not being covered by the out-posts on the left, had an advanced guard of its own, commanded by General

and the frontier troops. This corps of infantry was composed as follows :

13

2 bat. 1st reg. of Szeckler.	1 bat. reg. of Lindenau.
2 do. 2d do.	1 ——— Kerpen.
1 do. Brooder	1 ——— Beaulieu.
6 do. Salzburg.	1 ——— Wurtembourg.
1 do. Auersperg.	1 ——— Reuss. Graitz.
1 do. Kaunitz.	1 ——— Czartorisky.
	1 ——— Kaiser.

13

20

Stutterheim, which communicated with the detachments observing the river March.

The army advanced with much precaution, because it was ignorant of the enemy's movements. It had orders to refuse the left, and to allow the right, which moved along the mountains, to gain ground, in order to turn the enemy's left, in case of meeting with it. The corps under the Grand Duke marched upon Prosnitz, (where the two emperors and the head-quarters were established) and formed the reserve. After four hours march, the army arrived on its different points of formation without any obstacle.

Information was received that the enemy had made no movement whatever, and that his advanced guard at Wischau had neither been reinforced or diminished. Preparations were in consequence made for its attack the next morning, and Prince Bagration received orders to put it in execu-

tion. The army was to follow, in the same order as before, the route that should be opened for it by this general. On the 28th, at day-break, Prince Bagration put his corps in motion, in three columns; that of the centre remained on the causeway; the two others, on the right and left, turned the town of Wischau; in which the enemy had a regiment of hussars, and one of chasseurs. Two other regiments of cavalry were posted in reserve, in rear of the town; while General Sebastiani was at Huluboschan with a regiment of dragoons. As soon as the Russians, with the cavalry under General Kienmayer (composed of the hussars of Szechler and Hesse Hombourg) on their left, appeared before Wischau, and on the heights of Brindlitz, the French cavalry, with the exception of about 100 men, precipitately abandoned the town.

The Adjutant General Dolgorucky, took

possession of the town with two Battalions of Infantry, and made four officers and 100 men prisoners. The Enemy's Cavalry received considerable reinforcements in retiring upon Rausnitz, where was a strong Reserve. In the first instance, they were pursued by four squadrons of Russian Hussars, and two of Cosacks; but afterwards all the cavalry under Prince Bagration, reinforced by that of the fourth column, under the command of Lieutenant General Essen, (under whose orders were placed ten squadrons of Hulans, five of Cuirassiers, five of Dragoons, and eight of Cosacks) passed through Wischau, to support the attack of the advanced guard. To cover his right during this movement, Prince Bagration had received orders to send a regiment of chasseurs, and one of cavalry, to the right of Drissitz by Bustomirz and Dietitz, upon Habrowan. This general prosecuted his march as far as the

heights of Rausnitz, where he took up his position. The enemy was still master of this little town, and began to cannonade; but the Russian artillery, which was more numerous, soon silenced the fire. In the evening, two Russian Battalions took possession of Rausnitz, in front of which were placed the out-posts.

M. de Kienmayer, who, with his cavalry, had supported the Russian advanced guard on the left, took his direction upon Drasowitz, and there established his communication with Prince Bagration.

The army, on the 28th, moved, as before, in five columns, and followed up the movement of the advanced guard, in the following manner:

The first column, from Kobelnizech, by Ratzlawitz, upon Lutsch, where it took up its position, posting six Battalions of Infantry and Chasseurs, in the wood between Nemajam and Pistomirtz.

The second column, from Ottaslowitz, by Dietitz, upon Nosalowitz, where it formed in second line.

The third column, marched as before, along the causeway, to beyond Noska : one brigade was posted in the first, and the two others in second line.

The fourth column, from Dobrochow, by Krziczanowitz, and Brindlitz, upon the heights of Noska, where two regiments* formed in first line ; and the two others in second line. The Austrian infantry attached to this column was formed in two lines, on the left of the Russians.

The fifth column, from Brzesowitz, by Ewanowitz, upon Topolan : its advanced guard marched upon Kutscherau, and communicated with that at Drasowitz.

Upon these movements of the allies, the

* I am inclined to think the word, *regiment* has here been, inadvertently, substituted for *brigade*. Translator.

French quitted their cantonments. By a signal made from Austerlitz, Marshal Soult collected his corps there, which evacuated the villages it had before occupied.

The allies flattered themselves that the enemy would not risk the fate of a battle in front of Brunn. After the 28th, this *hope* became the prevailing *opinion* at head quarters. Then, instead of hastening their movements, they wished to manœuvre, at a period, when too much had been risked, to enable them to avoid a decisive action; if, contrary to the opinion of those who thought the French would not fight, they still persisted in not retiring.

We have, hitherto, seen M. de Koutousoff advancing his right, and refusing his left, with the view of turning the enemy's flank by the mountains; for which purpose he had disposed the greater part of his infantry on the right wing. At Wischau this disposition was changed. He wished to manœu-

vre on the right of the enemy. A march to the left was undertaken, which both lost time, and the ground that might have been gained to the front. The 29th November, the combined army moved from Lutsch, and the heights of Noska, upon those of Huluboschan and Kutscherau. It was not till the 1st December that Marshals Bernadotte and Davoust joined the Emperor Napoleon; and, on the 29th, M. de Koutousoff might have been at Austerlitz. After having passed Wischau, the allied army could no longer manœuvre with impunity. The time it then lost, in making movements, which did not lead it directly towards the enemy, while it discovered its intentions to the French army, gave it also the means of receiving such reinforcements as were within reach. A *short* flank movement could not answer the end proposed; while one that was *longer*, would

have afforded the enemy an opportunity of attacking on the march.

While the army was moving on the heights of Kutscherau, Prince Bagration pushed on his advanced posts towards Posorsitz: General Kienmayer marched upon Austerlitz, which the enemy had evacuated at ten o'clock,* on the morning of the 29th; and General Stutterheim arrived at Butschowitz, from whence he kept up the communication by Stanitz, with a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Scheither, who had driven the enemy's detachments from Gaja. The French army concentrated its forces, the same day, between Turas and

* *Note by a French officer.*—The corps under Marshal Soult had evacuated Austerlitz at three o'clock in the morning; and was posted at seven o'clock in rear of Puntowitz and Schlapanitz. There are some inaccuracies in the detail of the movements, and the partial attacks; but the narrative is generally correct, and well told.

Brunn : it occupied the villages of Menitz, Tellnitz, Sokolnitz, Kobelnitz, and Schlapanitz, which covered its front, and placed its out-posts at Aujest, on the heights of Girshikowitz, and near Krug. The 30th November, the combined army, in consequence of its new plan, again marched to its left, in the following manner :

The first column, from Kutscherau, by Lettonitz, upon Niemschan, which was the appuy for the right; its left was at Hodiegitz, and it was disposed in two lines.

The second column, by Lettonitz, to Hodiegitz, where it formed on the left of the first column.

The third column, upon Malkowitz, by Butschowitz, and Krzisanowitz, where it was posted in reserve, in rear of the first column.

The fourth column, by Schardiska, Tschertschein, Krzisanowitz, upon Herspitz,

where it formed in reserve to the second column.

The fifth column, by Neuwieslitz, followed the march of the third, and was posted in the valley, in front of Marhoefen.

The Reserve, under the Archduke Constantine, marched to Butschowitz; the advanced corps, under Prince Bagration, to Posorsitz; and pushed on its out-posts upon the causeway, and upon Krug. M. de Kienmayer remained at Austerlitz, and was reinforced by the brigade under General Stutterheim. A little affair of out-posts took place that day; the enemy was employed in reconnoitring, and a few cannon shots were ineffectually exchanged. The head-quarters of M. de Koutousoff were at Hodiegitz; those of the two Emperors at Krzizanowitz, near Austerlitz.

It is here necessary to remark, that during these offensive movements the Archduke Ferdinand had received orders to ad-

vance also, to make a diversion and occupy the enemy ; and that this prince, quitting Czaslau, after having driven the Bavarians, first from Steinsdorff and afterwards from Deutschbrod, was advancing upon Iglau, where the Bavarian general, De Wrede, had the command.

On the 1st December, there was a good deal of firing, the whole of the morning, along the entire chain of out-posts. The enemy, from day-break in the morning, was continually reconnoitring along the heights in front of Pratzten and Krug. He also, for the like purpose, pushed parties from his left to beyond the high road. M. de Kienmayer's out-posts, on the left, were at Satchan : and he had a post near Menitz, a village which the French abandoned. Five Battalions of frontier troops, under Major-general Carneville, being a part of the Austrian infantry, arrived in the evening to reinforce M. de Kienmayer.

The combined army, the left of which was commanded by General Buxhoevden, and the centre by the general-in-chief, after having dined, moved forwards, in five columns, in the following manner :

The first column, under Lieutenant-General Dochterow, composed of twenty-four Battalions of Russians, marched by its left on Herspitz, Wachan, Klein-Hostieradeck, and took up a position in two lines, on the heights where this village is situated. A regiment of Chasseurs was posted at Aujest, a village between the foot of the mountain and the lakes of Menitz.

The second column, commanded by Lieutenant-general Langeron, composed of eighteen Battalions of Russians, marched by Austerlitz, Krzenowitz, and took up a position on the heights of Pratzen ; also in two lines on the right of the first column.

The third column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Przybyszewsky, composed

of eighteen Battalions of Russians, marched on the right of Austerlitz, took its direction upon Pratzen, and its position on the heights, to the right of this village.

The fourth column, commanded by the Austrian Lieutenant-general Kollowrath, was composed of twelve Battalions of Russians, under Lieutenant-general Miloradowitsch, and of fifteen of Austrians, who were in the rear of this column. This latter marched by its right, near Niemschan, intersected the high road from Austerlitz to Brunn, and took post in two lines, in rear of the third column.

The fifth column, composed of cavalry, under the orders of Lieutenant-general Prince John, of Liechtenstein, was composed of eighty-two squadrons, marched by its left, and followed the direction of the third column, behind which it took post under the heights.

The corps of reserve, under the Grand

Duke Constantine, composed of ten Battalions, and eighteen squadrons of guards, passed by Austerlitz, and posted itself on the heights in front, with its left towards Krzenowitz, and its right towards the high road from Austerlitz to Brunn.

The advanced corps, under Prince Bagration, extended by its left beyond Holubitz and Blasowitz, in order to facilitate the march of the third and fourth columns upon their points of formation.

Lieutenant-general Kienmayer, as soon as the columns arrived on the heights, in front of Austerlitz and Krzenowitz, where his troops were posted, marched by Prätzen, in front of Aujest, where he arrived at nine o'clock at night: his corps was then composed of twenty-two squadrons of Austrians, ten of Cosacks, and five Battalions of Croats.

The head-quarters were at Krzenowitz. The enemy did not interrupt this move-

ment, and even withdrew his out-posts as far as Tellnitz, Sokolnitz and Schlapanitz. The second column having arrived late on its point of formation, had no out-posts in its front. *During the whole night there was no chain of out-posts established in front of the position occupied by the combined army.*

At one moment during the night, the enemy evacuated the village of Tellnitz, in which out-posts were placed by a half squadron of Austrian light cavalry of the regiment of O'Reilly: but two hours after, the French returned in force, and posted a regiment of infantry in this village, from the division of Legrand, forming a part of the right of Marshal Soult. The out-posts on the left of the allies sent, continually, patrols during the night, to their right, in order to establish a communication with the Russian advanced posts, but could never fall in with them.

This offensive movement had been made by the army in open day, and in sight of the enemy, who, from the heights of Schlapnitz, and in front of Kobelnitz, had been able to remark it at his ease. The position occupied by the allies, at the moment when they crowned the heights between Aujest, Prätzen, and Holubitz, was a strong one: The enemy, had he been well observed, would have found it difficult to advance for the purpose of attacking these heights;*

* *Note by a French officer.*—There is no foundation for the remark here made by the Austrian officer; since the Emperor, who intended to act upon the centre of the enemy, had an interest in remaining master of these defiles, that no obstacle might be opposed to the bringing his army into action: it was with this view he occupied the fine position of the Santon, situated in front of all the small streams: besides, the Emperor had posts upon these rivulets two days before; and the left of the French army was between the Santon and the village of Girshikowitz, which was the rendezvous of almost the

The defiles of Tellnitz, Sokolnitz, and Schlapanitz, which separated the two armies,

whole cavalry; consequently, from that moment, it was no longer necessary to pass the defiles in order to attack the heights.

This observation of the Austrian officer, only serves to mark more strongly to every French officer, who was a witness of the affair, both the prudence and military eye of their general. He made the Santon, the point of appuy, for his left flank; not because it was a fine defensive position; there were others in the rear equally good; but, *because it was the key to all offensive operations*. If, on the contrary, the French general had neglected the Santon, the whole of the left wing of the French army would have been prevented from resuming the offensive, unless they passed the defiles.

Eight days before the battle, the Emperor returning from Wischau, ascended the Santon, notwithstanding the extreme cold; and said to the officers about him: "Examine this position well; it will probably play a conspicuous part before two months are over our heads."

The Emperor having always had it in view, during the campaign in Moravia, not to allow his left to be turned, and to abandon his right; that alone would have

offered the means of delay; and the very elevated points of these heights afforded strong means of defence. Here, as in the position, in front of Olmutz, the army was posted on a curtain, behind which massive columns might be posted, ready to act offensively. Its left was secured by the lakes of Menitz and Aujest, while the right was refused. But the taking advantage of this position was never thought of, any more than the possibility of being *attacked* on these heights, or of finding the enemy on this side the defile. The French emperor took advantage, in a masterly manner, of the faults that were committed. He kept

been a sufficient reason for resting his left on a position not defensive, but offensive, such as was that of the Santon. The fact is, the more we discuss the plan of the campaign, the more we perceive the judgment and military eye of a master in the science of war.

his troops concentrated in massive columns, ready to act according to circumstances. Marshal Bernadotte (who had joined the Emperor Napoleon the day on which the allies shewed themselves on the heights of Pratzen), had been posted in the first instance to the left of the high road. In the night the Emperor caused his corps to pass this road, and posted it in rear of the village of Girschikowitz, which was occupied in force. This corps, composed of the divisions of Rivaux and Drouet, formed the centre of the French army. Prince Murat's cavalry was in rear of Marshal Bernadotte, and on his left. Marshal Lannes formed the left wing with the divisions of Suchet and Caffarelli; this last was connected with the left of Prince Murat. The right of the army, commanded by Marshal Soult, was placed between Kobelnitz and Sokolnitz; the division of Legrand forming the extreme right, was posted between Sokolnitz and

Tellnitz, and occupied these villages with strong detachments of Infantry. The division of Vandamme was on the left, and the division of St. Hilaire in the centre of Marshal Soult's corps.

The reserve of the army, composed of ten Battalions of the imperial guard, and of ten Battalions of General Oudinot's corps, the whole commanded by General Duroc, was near Turas. The division of Friant, belonging to the corps under Marshal Davoust, which had just arrived from Presburg, was sent to the convent of Reygern, on the Schwartzza, to observe and keep the enemy in check, should he approach by the route of Auspitz. The division of General Gudin (also arrived from Presburg), with some dragoons belonging to Marshal Davoust's corps, advanced from Nickolsbourg, on the right of the French army, to keep in check the corps of M. de Merveldt, who had penetrated through Hungary to Lunden-

bourg. This general had with him his own regiment of Hulans, and the Emperor's hussars, much weakened by the losses they had sustained during a difficult retreat; and six Battalions of infantry, also very weak; the whole amounting to little more than 4,000 men. A detachment of O'Reilly's light cavalry, and some Cossacks, were sent to Gros-Niemschitz to observe that point.

We have now given the position of both armies, during the night between the 1st and 2nd December, which immediately preceded this ever-memorable day.

BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.

THE disposition for the attack of the French army was delivered to the general officers of the Austro-Russian army, soon after midnight, on the morning of the 2nd December. But the imperfect knowledge that was possessed of their position, although scarcely out of range of the enemy's musketry, naturally made the suppositions upon which the disposition of attack was founded also very indefinite. Some move-

ments had been remarked, the evening before, on the enemy's left, but it was not known to be occasioned by the arrival of the corps under Marshal Bernadotte.* It

* *Note by a French officer.*—Marshal Bernadotte was never seen till the day of the battle. Two days before he had rested on his arms behind Brunn, and the following day he took post in the rear of the army, near Lattein. The French generals object in this disposition was, not only to avoid fatiguing this corps as much as possible, but also, not to pass the defile of Bellowitz; for not intending to risk an action, unless the enemy committed great errors, he had determined on retiring another day's march to the rear, if the enemy manœuvred with skill. It was not his wish to engage a general action with a superior army, if it were well posted. The victory might have been doubtful, and above all, too destructive.

It was, therefore, that the divisions repassed the defiles, each day in proportion as the enemy's plans became apparent, and the faults he was about to commit became more probable. Besides, if instead of turning the right of the French army, (which was what the French general

was supposed that the French army was weakening its centre to reinforce its left. Several lines of smoke, which had also been perceived the evening before, between

rather wished) the Russians had brought on an affair among the mountains, by turning the left. The position of the head-quarters, behind Kritchen, (which was always occupied by the French) was the point, from whence, by a wheel to the left, it was the most easy to move diagonally in rear of the Santon, upon the little hills towards the left.

The movement that may have been seen on our left, was nothing else than the posting the divisions of Suchet and Caffarelli to support the Santon, because it was apprehended the enemy might, in the course of the day, attempt to get possession of that height, which was the key to the emperor's projects. He would not allow the enemy to occupy positions too near to Girshikowitz and Puntowitz, which might have prevented the army from forming. For the attack, which had been planned by the emperor, particularly depended on the rapidity with which the centre should march on the heights of Pratzzen.

Turas and the lakes in rear of Sokolnitz, and Kobelnitz, and some others near Czernewitz, caused the belief that the French army had made these lakes the point of appuy for their right, and had placed a reserve in the rear. The left of the combined army outflanked the right of the French army. It was supposed, that by passing the defile of Sokolnitz, and of Kobelnitz, their right would be turned, and and that the attack might afterwards be continued in the plain, between Schlapanitz and the wood of Turas, thus avoiding the defiles of Schlapanitz and Bellowitz, which, it was believed, covered the front of the enemy's position. The French army was then to be attacked by its right flank, upon which it was intended to move down large bodies of troops; this movement was to be executed with celerity and vigour; the valley between Tellnitz and Sokolnitz was to be passed with rapidity; the right of the allies

(on which was the cavalry of Prince John de Liechtenstein, and the advanced corps under Prince Bagration) was to cover this movement.—The first of these generals on the plain between Krug and Schlapanitz, on each side of the causeway; and the other by protecting the cavalry, and occupying the heights situated between Dwaroschna and the Inn of Lesch, with his artillery.* For this purpose, the five columns,

* *Note by a French officer.*—This plan was faulty in every point of view. Supposing the emperor not to have attacked the heights of Prätzen, merely keeping possession of the Santon, and the village of Girshikowitz, he would have made an effort in the centre, when the enemy attacked him, and the left of the enemy, once arrived at the wood of Turas, was by that divided from his centre.

All this serves to prove, that many men are capable of manœuvring 15 or 20,000 men, but very few know how to derive all the possible advantage from an army of 80,000.

composed as before, received orders to advance in the following manner:

1st. Column. Lieut.-general Dochterow, with 24 Battalions of Russians, from the heights of Hostieradeck, by Aujest, upon Tellnitz. After having passed the village and defile, the column was to move forward to the right upon the lakes, till its head became parallel with that of the 2d column.

2nd Column. Lieut.-general Langeron, with 18 Battalions of Russians, marching like the former column, by his left from the heights of Pratzen, was to force the valley between Sokolnitz and Tellnitz, and then dress by the 1st column.

3rd Column. Lieut.-general Przybyszewsky, with 18 Battalions of Russians, was also to move by his left, from

the heights to the right of Prätzen, close by the castle of Sokolnitz; from whence the heads of the three columns were to move forward, between Sokolnitz and the lakes situated behind it, as far as the lakes of Kobelnitz.

4th Column. Lieut.-general Kollowrath, with 27 Battalions, 15 of which were Austrian, moving forward by his left, from the heights in rear of the 3d column, was to pass the same valley, and the lakes of Kobelnitz, and bring the head of his column parallel with that of the three former.

The advanced corps under M. Kienmayer, was to protect, with its infantry, the movements of the 1st column, so that this last was, in fact, reinforced by five Austrian Battalions, and composed altogether of 29 Bat-

talions. The heads of these four columns of infantry were to present a large front, and four Battalions of the 1st column were to occupy the wood of Turas. The remainder, and all the other columns, were then to move forward between this wood and Schlapanitz, and to attack the right of the enemy with strong bodies of infantry, while three Battalions of the fourth column should be occupied in carrying the village of Schlapanitz.

5th Column. Lieut.-general Prince John de Liechtenstein, with 82 squadrons, was first of all to move from the foot of the hill, in rear of the 3d column, between Blasowitz and Krug, to protect the formation and march of the columns on the right, and afterwards to advance upon the plain on the right and left of

the causeway, between Krug and the Inn of Lesch, as was before mentioned.

The advanced corps, under Lieutenant-general Prince Bagration, consisting of twelve Battalions and forty squadrons, was to maintain its position, and gain the heights between Dwaroschna, and the Inn of Lesch, in order to place strong batteries of cannon upon them.

The corps of reserve, under the Grand Duke Constantine, consisting of ten Battalions and eighteen squadrons, was to move from the heights in front of Austerlitz to the rear of Blasowitz and Krug; he was to serve as a support to the cavalry of Prince John de Liechtenstein, and to the corps under Prince Bagration.

The fortune of this day was made to depend upon the rapidity of the attack on our left, and on the driving back the enemy's right upon *his* left. It was imagined the battle would not be decisive if Prince Bagration was not enabled to oppose an obstinate resistance to the attacks the French might make upon him ; and orders were given to the cavalry, under Prince John de Liechtenstein, to attack the enemy in any movement he might make, with a view to engaging this Russian general.

The cavalry, under Lieutenant-general Kienmayer, as soon as the first column should have passed the defile of Tellnitz, was destined to cover the left of the column, and to march between Turas and the Schwarza ; observing well the convent of Reygern.

It was settled in the disposition, that in case the four columns were fortunate enough to advance as far as the causeway between

Lattein and Bellowitz, and to drive the enemy back into the mountains, the Wood of Turas was *still* to remain occupied by the four Battalions destined to this purpose, in order to preserve the facility of manœuvring round it, and the means of retiring, if necessary, by Kobelnitz and Puntowitz into the position of Prätzen; which retreat was, in case of the worst, to be continued as far as the position of Hodiegitz, Niemt-schen, and Herspitz.

If the attack made by the left proved successful, then Prince Bagration was to move against the enemy's left, and to establish a communication with the four columns of infantry; after which it was intended to unite the army in front of the village of Lattein, between Lesch and Nennowitz. The defiles of Schalapanitz, Bellowitz and Kritschen, being thus cleared, the cavalry under Prince John de Liechtenstein was to pass them with rapidity, in or-

der to support the infantry ; and, in case of success, to pursue the enemy between Brunn and Czernowitz.

The general-in-chief, Koutousoff, was in the centre with the fourth column.

The general of infantry, Buxhoevden, commanded the left of the army, and marched with the first column.

Having thus given the plan of attack, concerted by the allies, we are now about to see the manner in which it was deranged, and how it happened that the faults in the conception were not compensated for by the success of the execution.

At seven o'clock in the morning the combined army was put in motion, and quitted the heights of Pratzen to advance upon its given points. Each of the four columns of infantry was perfectly in view of the enemy, who could not but perceive that the direction of their march caused considerable intervals between them, in proportion as

the heads of the columns approached the valleys of Tellnitz, Sokolnitz and Kobelnitz. The action began on the left wing of the allies. The corps of General Kienmayer, posted in front of Aujest, as before mentioned, was nearest the enemy, and destined to force the defile of Tellnitz, to open the route for the first column, which had a great circuit to make after having passed this defile, in order to arrive at the point which would bring it in a line with the second column; this made it necessary to carry the village of Tellnitz as soon as possible. Between Aujest and Tellnitz is a considerable plain, on which some squadrons of hussars were advanced, between seven and eight o'clock, to reconnoitre the enemy. On a hill, in front of the village, were posted several companies of infantry, who defended its approach, while some detachments of cavalry were on the right, having the lake of Menitz as their appuy.

M. de Kienmayer ordered a detachment of cavalry to advance against their right, and a Battalion* of the first regiment of Szeckler infantry to attack the hill on which the French infantry was posted. The latter was reinforced, and a fire of musketry commenced, which became pretty warm. The French defended themselves with obstinacy ; and the Austrians, who had been

* Many misfortunes of the allies appear to have originated in attacking with small corps where they had the power of attacking in force. It is obvious, that if *one* Battalion is inadequate to the service on which it is sent, it will not only suffer severely in the attempt, but that very attempt will apprise the enemy of the intention, and enable him to reinforce. Whereas, by at once attacking with numbers, all opposition is borne down, and the defence, from not being protracted, is generally less destructive to the assailants : wherever the French make an attack, it is in force ; and *therefore* they usually succeed ; with the additional advantage, that they are enabled *by those very numbers* to maintain themselves in what they have acquired. *Translator.*

supported by another Battalion, attacked with spirit. The hussars of Hesse-Hombourg, on the right, under Major General Nostitz, and those of Szeckler on the left, under Major General Prince Maurice Liechtenstein, took post on the flanks of this infantry, to check the enemy's cavalry, (which was perceived on the farther side of the defile of Tellnitz) should it attempt to pass for the purpose of attacking these Austrian Battalions. The Hussars suffered severely from the enemy's sharp shooters, who took advantage of the ground, which all round the village was covered with vineyards, and full of ditches; but they could not succeed in keeping off the cavalry. The second Battalion of the regiment of Szeckler infantry had arrived to reinforce the first, which was attacking the hill, and which had lost more than half its strength. Twice the Austrians were repulsed; and twice they again advanced to the foot of

the hill, which it was necessary to carry, in order to arrive at the village. At length General Stutterheim succeeded in getting possession of it with these two Battalions.

The enemy's third regiment of the line, and two Battalions of sharp shooters, were in possession of Tellnitz and the vineyards round the village. These troops defended their post with valour. M. de Kienmayer ordered General Carneville to advance with the remainder of his infantry (consisting of three other Battalions) to the support of the two which were on the hill, and were fighting with great courage. A destructive fire of musketry ensued. The village was situated in a natural entrenchment, the vineyards being surrounded by a deep ditch, of which the French kept possession : however, the Austrians succeeded at one time in penetrating as far as the village ; but were again repulsed, and had some difficulty in maintaining possession of the hill they had

before carried. The regiment of Szeckler infantry fought with the greatest obstinacy ; above two-thirds of them being killed or wounded. This action had already lasted above an hour, and yet the head of the first column, with which was M. de Buxhoevden, had not yet made its appearance. The French had more troops belonging to Legrand's division on the farther side of the defile ; and the Austrians engaged in so unequal a contest (since they were without support), continued to make fresh efforts, which they momentarily expected would become useless. At length, M. de Buxhoevden, with the first column, appeared from Aujest, and sent a Battalion of the seventh regiment of light infantry to support the Austrians, and a brigade of Russians to form the reserve. Two Austrian Battalions, with this Battalion of light infantry, which charged the enemy with impetuosity, attacked the village, gained possession of it,

and were followed by the remainder. The French, on the approach of such superior numbers, evacuated the defile, and drew up on the farther side in order of battle. M. de Buxhoevden, before he moved forward, waited to see the head of the second column (which was not advancing) appear in the plain, between the foot of the hills and Sokolnitz.

Towards nine o'clock the enemy received a reinforcement of 4,000 men from the corps under General Davoust. These troops arrived from the convent of Reygern; the French then taking advantage of a thick fog which suddenly darkened the whole valley, again got possession of the village, and even penetrated as far as the hill beyond it. At this moment General Nostitz made a rapid charge, with two squadrons of the hussars of Hesse Hombourg, for the purpose of checking them.

The Russian light infantry, and an Austrian Battalion, which had been posted in Tellnitz, had fallen back in disorder: the Russian regiment of New Ingermannland ought to have supported them; but retreated in a manner, which, combined with the fog, threw a part of the column into confusion. The charge made by the hussars had checked the French infantry, some hundreds of whom were made prisoners. The fog having dispersed, the troops again moved forwards, and the enemy abandoned the village. The first column made a deployment in several lines upon the hill, and Tellnitz was retaken. A cannonade took place; and as soon as the French entirely withdrew from this point, the defile was passed, without opposition, by the brigades of cavalry under Prince Maurice Liechtenstein and General Stutterheim, who drew up in order of battle on the farther side. Tellnitz and the defile were occupied by some Battalions

provided with artillery. The enemy then entirely abandoned the plain between Tellnitz and Turas ; but he was not followed up, because the communication with the second column was not yet established. The Austrian cavalry consequently avoided the snare laid for it, by the retreat of the right of the French army. During this action, near Tellnitz, the second and third column had quitted the heights of Pratzen, and had approached towards Sokolnitz, which was occupied by two Battalions from the division of Legrand. These two Battalions opposed some resistance to the Russian light infantry as they advanced at the head of these columns. The French had placed some cannon on a hill between Sokolnitz and Kobelnitz ; (the latter village was occupied by the enemy's reserve) a pretty heavy cannonade was opened upon Sokolnitz, which destroyed the village. These two Russian columns, without con-

cerning themselves as to the fourth column, without any direct communication with it, and without being deterred by the offensive movements of the enemy, thought of nothing but the first disposition, and continued their movements upon Sokolnitz; which village they took possession of without much resistance, after a long and useless cannonade. General Muller, of the Russian light infantry, was wounded and afterwards taken prisoner beyond Sokolnitz. In passing this village, the two columns crossed upon each other, and some confusion ensued.

We must now, for an instant, leave this point, in order to see what was passing in the centre, and on the right of the allies, while the capture of the villages of Tellnitz and Sokolnitz was going forward. The Emperor of the French, who had not failed to remark the want of concert and consistency in the movements of the Austro-Russian army, and who saw that by the circuitous

route the left was obliged to take, it became more distant from the centre, in proportion as it advanced, immediately put in motion the massive columns which he had kept together, with a view of marching against the centre, and by that means cutting off the wing, which still imprudently continued to advance, for the purpose of turning the French army in a position which it did not occupy. The Reserve of the French army, composed of ten Battalions of the Imperial guard, and of ten Battalions of General Oudinot's grenadiers, (who recovered from his wound, now resumed his command) remained upon the heights between Schlapanitz and Kobelnitz. This Reserve did not fire a shot during the whole battle. Marshal Soult, with the two divisions of St. Hilaire, and Vandamme (posted during the night, as we have already seen, in the valley of Kobelnitz), traversed this village and that of Puntowitz, to make an

attack upon the heights and the village of Prätzen. At the same time Marshal Bernadotte, after having crossed, by means of a bad and narrow bridge, (only a few musket shots distant from his enemy) the rivulet at the village of Girschikowitz, with the division of Rivaud on his left, and that of Drouet on his right, took his direction upon the heights of Blasowitz. The cavalry under Prince Murat formed in several lines on the left of Marshal Bernadotte, and marched between Girschikowitz and Krug. Marshal Lannes having on his right the division of Caffarelli, and on his left that of General Suchet, moved forward to the left of Prince Murat, on each side of the causeway. From that time the centre and right of the allies became engaged in all quarters. The Grand Duke Constantine was destined with the corps of guards to form the Reserve of the right, and quitted the heights in front of

Austerlitz, at the appointed hour, to occupy those of Blasowitz and Krug. He was hardly arrived on this point before he found himself in *first line*, and engaged with the sharp shooters of Rivaud's division, and Prince Murat's light cavalry, commanded by General Kellermann. The Grand Duke hastened to occupy the village of Blasowitz with the light infantry Battalion of the guards. At the same instant Prince John de Liechtenstein arrived with his cavalry. According to the original disposition, this Prince was to post himself on the left of Prince Bagration, to preserve the command of the plain in front of Schlapanitz. This column of cavalry, which had been posted in rear of the third column, and which was to move by its right flank, upon its point of attack, was impeded in its march by the columns of infantry, which crossed upon it as they were advancing, to

descend from the heights. Prince Liechtenstein had hastened to send, during the march, 10 squadrons, under Lieut.-general Uwarow, to the left of Prince Bagration; to secure that general's left flank, which was opposed to a part of Prince Murat's cavalry. After the regiment of Elisabethgrad hussars had formed in order of battle, under General Uwarow, the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment of Hulans became the head of the column of cavalry. Prince John de Liechtenstein, when he arrived on the Grand Duke's left, found the enemy in presence of the Russian guards; it was the cavalry under General Kellermann, supported by the infantry of Marshal Bernadotte's left, and of Marshal Lannes' right. Prince John de Liechtenstein immediately determined on forming his cavalry in order of battle, to charge the enemy. The Grand Duke's regiment was the first that deployed; but, carried away by the ardour

of the brave General* Essen, who commanded them; the Hulans did not await the formation of the rest of the line, and, without support, rushed forward to attack the enemy's light cavalry, which, retiring through the intervals of the infantry, was pursued with but too much impetuosity through the Battalions. The Hulans wanted to attack the French cavalry that was in second line, but, in consequence of the fire they had sustained, they reached it in disorder, and were received by it with determination. The division of Caffarelli formed a line on their right, and that of Rivaud on their left, and the Hulans, being thus placed between two fires, lost above

* Either there were two generals of this name in the Russian army, or there must be some mistake; since, in a former part of this work, General Stutterheim says, "The corps under Essen was at Kremsir on the day of the battle, and was of no sort of use."—*Translator.*

400 men; Lieut.-general Essen, who led them, was severely wounded, and died in consequence. The Grand Duke's regiment, which had made this brilliant charge, attacked too soon, with too much impetuosity, and became the victim of its own ill-placed courage. It was put completely to the route, and in this state it reached, by its right, the corps under Prince Bagration, in rear of which it again formed. This last general had now moved forward from the post of Posorsitz, to oppose the left of Marshal Lannes, which rested on Kovalowitz; Prince Bagration had caused the villages of Krug and Holubitz to be occupied by General Ulanus, with three Battalions of light infantry.

We now come to the centre of the allied army, where the fate of this day was decided. It was too weak to resist the enemy's attacks. Abandoned by the third column,

and all the left of the army, while the division on the right flank was not sufficiently powerful to divide the French forces; the centre saw itself attacked, or menaced with attack, by *four* divisions, to which it could only oppose 27 very weak Battalions, without any hope of reinforcement. Those Russian regiments which had made their retreat from Braunau, formed a part of this number, and were scarcely composed of 400 men each. Without exaggeration, we may here calculate, that 12,000 men were attacked by 24,000, and while the French army was not, in fact, so numerous as that of the allies, by a more happy arrangement of their force, which was more concentrated and better directed, the enemy's strength was *doubled* on that point, which was of the greatest importance. The centre of the allies was perfectly insulated, which, in consequence of the distance the several

columns (the 2d and 3d excepted) were from each other, was the case, nearly, on *all* points.

The Emperor of Russia, with the Commander in chief, arrived at the head of the fourth column, at the moment when it was to advance. In order to give time to the columns on the left to gain ground, Lieut.-general Kollowrath, who commanded the fourth column, received orders not to move till towards eight o'clock. The action, therefore, near Tellnitz, had already begun, and the left was in motion, when the centre formed, and broke into platoons from the left. The Russian infantry, under Lieut.-general Miloradowich, was at the head of the column. Two of his battalions, of the regiments of Novogrod and Apscherousky, commanded by Lieut.-colonel Monachtin, with some Austrian dragoons of the Archduke John's regiment, formed the advanced

guard of the column, and marched only a small distance in its front.

It was now near nine o'clock, and the third column had just quitted the heights of Pratzen to march, in conformity to the disposition, upon Sokolnitz: the fourth column had just arrived on the ground occupied, during the night, by General Przibischewsky, when a massive column of French infantry was suddenly descried in a bottom, in front of Pratzen. As soon as the enemy's columns were perceived, they were put in motion, at the moment when the Russian advanced guard approached the village. This massive column of the enemy was composed as follows: the right columns of the division of Vandammme; those on the left, of the division of St. Hilaire. Nevertheless, the advanced guard of the 4th column lost no time in occupying the village of Pratzen, and got possession of

a small bridge beyond it before the enemy's sharp shooters. Having passed this bridge, it posted a Battalion upon a hill to the left, in front of the village, (which was not yet left by the rear of the third column) while the other Battalion of the advanced guard occupied the village itself.

General Koutousoff, whom this movement of the enemy had taken by surprize (thinking himself the assailant, and seeing himself attacked in the midst of his combinations and his movements), felt all the importance of maintaining the heights of Pratzen, against which the French were moving; they commanded every thing, and were the only security to the rear of the third column, which continued to advance and expose itself with the greatest imprudence, forgetting the enemy and every thing but the original disposition. It was the summit of the heights of Pratzen which decided the fate of

the day. It had been the key to the position the allied army had just quitted; and, from the confused situation of the different columns their fate depended upon whoever was master of this height. As soon as the Commander-in-chief, who was at the head of the column, was informed by his advanced guard that the enemy was so near him, he gave orders for shewing him a front, and for occupying the height; at the same time he sent for some cavalry from the column under Prince John de Liechtenstein, who sent him four Russian regiments. The French directed the march of their two masses of infantry with great coolness, and at a slow pace. A third column of the enemy now made its appearance on the right of Pratzen, and threatened to pass through the interval, between the fourth column, and the cavalry under Prince John de Liechtenstein. This French column was a part of the corps under Marshal Bernadotte. Upon this the

Russian infantry, belonging to the fourth column, marched to the right of Prätzen, and sent a reinforcement to the Battalions of the advanced guard, which were already posted on the hill to be maintained ; but this advanced guard, being attacked by superior numbers, abandoned it, after a very short resistance.

The action then became very warm, and it was attempted to regain the ground that had been lost by the advanced guard. The Russians made an attack ; opened their fire at too great a distance, and without much effect, while the French columns continued to advance without firing a shot ; but when at the distance of about a hundred paces, they opened a fire of musketry which became general, and very destructive. The enemy opened out his masses by degrees, formed in several lines, and marched rapidly towards the height, resting his left on the church of the village, and his right on the

most elevated point of the heights. Having reached them, he formed in an angular direction, for the purpose of opposing the rear of the third column. This was composed of the Brigade under General Kamensky, which had separated from the column, and shewed a front upon the height, menancing the right flank of Marshal Soult's corps.

It was still necessary to dislodge the enemy from the heights, of which he had obtained possession, and to prevent his establishing himself on them.

The Emperor of Russia, who, during this sanguinary conflict, had remained with his infantry of the fourth column, and who, incessantly, exposed his own person in trying to remedy the confusion, ordered his Battalions to advance, and try to take the enemy in flank. General Kollowrath received orders to check the enemy on the left, and, for that purpose, caused the Austrian Bri-

gades, under the Generals Jurczeck and Rottermund, to advance against the heights, on which the French continued to gain ground, and extend themselves, more and more, while they followed up the Russian Battalions that had been thrown forward. The first Austrian Battalions made their attack on the enemy with coolness and intrepidity, although they were entirely composed of new levies. They fell upon a French regiment which had been the first to advance on the crest of the hill, and which was nearly surrounded. The French received the Austrians with firmness, and defended themselves with valour, notwithstanding which they were forced to retreat; but, receiving a reinforcement, they quickly regained the ground which they had lost. Two Russian regiments, belonging to the second column, the grenadiers of Fanagorsky, and the musketeers of Rhiasky, who were left in Reserve upon the height which

the column had occupied during the night, were ordered, by the General-in-chief, to reinforce the Brigade under General Kamensky. The troops commanded by this General fought very bravely during the whole of this unfortunate battle. They came to the support of the Austrian Brigades; and this reinforcement seemed likely to re-establish the balance of power in the attack of the crest of the hill; upon which the French generals manœuvred their troops with that ability which is the result of a military eye, and of experience, taking advantage of the inequalities of ground to cover their troops from fire, and to conceal their movements. There was no other chance of turning the fate of the day but a general and desperate attack at the point of the bayonet. The Austrian Brigades, with that under General Kamensky, charged the enemy; the Russians shouting, according to their usual custom; but the French received

them with steadiness, and a well-supported fire, which made a dreadful carnage in the compact ranks of the Russians. General Miloradovich, on his side, advanced upon the right ; but the Generals Berg and Repinsky being wounded, their troops had lost that confidence in themselves, without which nothing is to be done in war. The ardour of this attack soon evaporated. The superior numbers of the enemy, and his steadiness, soon changed it to a slow uncertain pace, accompanied by an ill-directed fire of musketry. Nevertheless, the example of some of their officers had at one moment the effect of inducing the left wing again to advance with intrepidity ; and, for an instant, the right wing of the French began to give way. The regiment of Saltzbourg, and the Battalion of Auersperg, fought with much courage.* Kamensky's Brigade al-

* *Note by a French Officer.*—It is very true, that the Austrians fought well, as asserted by the Austrian officer ;

ways distinguished itself. The Austrian General, Jurczeck, was severely wounded. The enemy, well aware of the importance of this post, now in turn attacked the allies, who were without any support whatever, and absolutely abandoned by the left of the army. The fourth column now lost the heights of Pratzen, beyond the possibility of recovery, together with the greatest part of its artillery, which was entangled in the deep clay that prevails in that part of the country. The greatest possible efforts were made to repair the confusion incident to such a retreat. Meanwhile, the enemy had advanced his artillery, and vigorously plied it in cannonading the allies during their retreat, which put the finishing stroke to the disorder they were in. The Austrian part

as also that the regiment of Salzbouurg particularly distinguished itself, and lost a great number of men by the bayonet.

of this column had one general, six superior officers, nineteen subalterns, and 1886 soldiers killed and wounded; five officers and 470 soldiers taken prisoners. This action, upon the heights of Pratzen, lasted about two hours; after which the fate of the battle was decided. The fourth column marched upon Waschan, and repaired (as pointed out in the disposition) to the position of Hodiegitz and Herspitz, where it collected its Battalions. The enemy, being once in possession of the heights, did not disturb this retreat, and remained near Pratzen, waiting, probably, the event of the movements on the left of the allies. After the unfortunate attack that was made by the Hulus, Lieutenant-general Prince John de Liechtenstein, with his cavalry, covered the country between Blasowitz and Pratzen. The Austrian General, Caramelli, made a charge with the Cuirassiers of the regiment of Lorraine upon the enemy's infantry,

which coming out of Girschikowitz took advantage of the vineyards between that village and Pratzten, to take the Russians in flank. This attack, in which General Caramelli had his horse shot under him, had the effect of checking the French for a moment. The Major who commanded the regiment, a Count d'Auersperg, was killed. Prince John de Liechtenstein also caused an attack to be made on the French infantry, by the regiment of Nassau, at which time the fourth column had already lost the heights of Pratzten, and was put to the route. Prince John de Liechtenstein flew to its assistance to cover the Retreat with the remains of the cavalry. This general tried to rally some Austrian Battalions, which, like the Russian infantry, were retreating in disorder, and was successful in his efforts. His horse was killed under him by a grape-shot. The cavalry continued to occupy the bottom of the heights of Prat-

zen, between that village and Krzenowitz, till it was night.

While the action took this turn on the heights of Prätzen, and the cavalry under Prince John de Liechtenstein attempted to make head, both to the right and left, against the enemy's infantry, and a part of Prince Murat's cavalry, in order to check, or at least retard, the success of the French. The Grand Duke, Constantine, also found himself engaged in an obstinate contest. The village of Blasowitz, which he had caused to be occupied, as we have before seen, was attacked, and carried by the corps under Marshal Bernadotte. The Grand Duke wishing to check the enemy's progress, left the commanding heights on which he was posted, and advanced in line upon the enemy's columns. A sharp fire of musketry ensued. The French sharpshooters, who covered the columns, disputed their ground; but were at length driven in by a

charge with the bayonet, which was ordered by the Grand Duke. A sharp connoise, attended with much execution, then took place on this point. The grape-shot made a dreadful carnage; but, at the moment when the Prince approached the enemy, (who had by this time deployed into line) the cavalry of the guards, commanded by Marshal Bessieres, which had been posted in the intervals of the infantry, made a charge on the Russian line, which, being without support, was in consequence driven back, after a brave resistance.

The Grand Duke's regiment of horse-guards, in order to disengage the infantry, made a charge on the enemy's flank, where it checked and routed their cavalry, and afterwards attacked the French infantry, which had advanced to support the cavalry. It was on this occasion that the regiment of horse-guards captured a French-eagle belonging to a Battalion of the fourth regi-

ment. The corps of guards being obliged to retire, succeeded, after considerable loss, in rallying and forming its Battalions on the heights which it had originally quitted; from whence it continued its movement upon Austerlitz, marching towards Krzenowitz. The enemy's cavalry again returned to the charge, but was checked by the horse-guards, and some squadrons of hussars belonging to the guards, who attacked the French with the greatest impetuosity at the very moment when they were about to charge the infantry during its retreat. The horse-guards valiantly attacked, and were closely engaged with the French horse grenadier guards, who, under the command of General Rapp, had arrived to reinforce the enemy's cavalry. From that moment the Russian guards effected their retreat upon Austerlitz, without farther molestation from the French, who remained on the heights in front of Blasowitz. Prince Repnin, a colo-

nel of the horse-guards, was wounded and made prisoner, with some officers of the same corps. The Russian guards suffered severely, but had few taken prisoners.

While these things were passing on the left, Prince Bagration, it has been already stated, had advanced in front of Posorsitz, and had tried to occupy the heights of Dwaroschna. Lieutenant-general Uwarow, with the cavalry under his command, was upon that Prince's left, near Holubitz; which village, as well as that of Krug, had been occupied in the manner before described; but Marshal Lannes arriving with his troops in column on Prince Bagration's left, and on the right of the cavalry under General Uwarow, put a stop to the march of the right of the allies. In order to cover the left of the French army, and to secure its retreat in case of disaster, Marshal Lannes had posted eighteen pieces of cannon, protected by the twenty-seventh regiment of

infantry, upon the commanding height, situated between Lesch and Kowalowitz, to the left of the causeway leading to Brunn : it was the same height that was to have been occupied by Prince Bagration. This general was under the necessity of reinforcing his left (on which a heavy cannonade was opened), and of sending almost the whole of his cavalry to General Uwarrow, who, in consequence, had about thirty squadrons under his orders. The enemy succeeded, notwithstanding, in driving back General Ulanius from the villages of Krug and Holubitz, and continued to advance in column ; their march being protected by a part of the cavalry under Prince Murat. This gave occasion to some fine charges on the part of both the Russian and French cavalry. General Ulanius, who commanded the cavalry with the greatest degree of intelligence and bravery, succeeded by his efforts in check-

ing the rapid progress which the enemy would otherwise have made on the right of the allies. Prince Bagration, after having long maintained himself at Posorsitz, retired upon the heights of Rausnitz, at the moment when the Russian guards were quitting the heights in rear of Blasowitz; and, in the evening, received orders to march to Austerlitz. The high road to Wischau was in consequence left entirely uncovered, on which the chief part of the baggage of the army was afterwards captured by the enemy. Lieutenant-general Uwarow, with the cavalry, protected this retreat; and Prince Bagration took post in rear of Austerlitz, at six o'clock in the evening, while the cavalry under Prince John de Liechtenstein still continued to occupy the heights in front of that place.

It now becomes necessary to revert to what was passing at Tellnitz and Sokolnitz. The first, second, and third columns, were

left in the act of marching upon the points of attack fixed in the primary disposition, without thinking of the enemy's movements, and without having discrimination enough to give that direction to their columns, which the nature of the ground and the position of the enemy ought to have pointed out, at the very first glance. These three columns were composed of fifty-five Battalions (without including the Brigade under General Kamensky, which had not followed them), and were only opposed to the division under Legrand, not above five or six thousand strong, and to four thousand of the corps under Marshal Davoust.* Had

* *Note by a French officer.*—General Legrand had only one of his brigades with him; the other, commanded by General Levasseur, was posted in reserve, in front of the rivulet, and of the village of Hobesnitz, from whence it marched on the flank and rear of the enemy, when he at-

the left of the allied army observed the enemy's movements during the battle, and reflected upon his intentions ; had it taken advantage of the ground, and seized the means which it presented for again concentrating itself, in order to execute a bold manœuvre by the height on which the chapel above Aujest is situated, and which extends quite to Pratzen. Had this been done, the battle might yet have been prolonged, and at least have given a chance that the event of this day would have been less decisive. The offensive movement on the part of the French disconcerted the attack of the allies ; and, from that moment, all concert ceased.

tempted to retake the heights of Prätzen ; it was this unforeseen movement which greatly contributed to the defeat of that column. Levasseur's brigade fought during the remainder of the day, in conjunction with the divisions of St. Hilaire and Vandamme.

The second and third columns were left in Sokolnitz, through which the head of the latter had passed. It was also stated, that the two columns had become entangled during a thick fog that took place, and they were thrown into confusion, in this village, where they mutually embarrassed each other. At this time that part of the French which had been engaged in front of Tellnitz retired upon Sokolnitz; General Legrand having ordered that village to be turned by General Franceschi. When this took place, the centre of the allies had already been penetrated; and the French were in possession of the heights of Pratzen. The Russians who were in Sokolnitz, and those who had passed through it, when they saw themselves surrounded, immediately surrendered. Lieutenant-general Przibischewsky, who had the command of the third column, was made prisoner in the valley of Sokolnitz, together with 6,000 men,

being a part of both columns, which likewise lost the whole of their artillery.

The relics of the second column retreated in disorder upon Aujest, and what continued embodied fell back upon the first column. This latter, informed, when too late, of the attack made by the French upon the centre, intended to move to its support; but took a wrong direction to be capable of making a diversion in its favour. The Austrian cavalry, which had been left beyond Tellnitz, retired through that village, which was now evacuated, leaving some Battalions of infantry, with a few cavalry on the hill fronting it, as a corps of observation, and to secure the march of M. de Buxhoevden, who was retiring upon Aujest, by the same route he had advanced. To protect the flank of the Russian infantry, the Szeckler hussars under Prince Maurice Liechtenstein, and O'Reilly's light cavalry, with two regiments of Cossacks, under Gen-

neral Stutterheim, were advanced upon the plain, between the foot of the mountains and the villages of Tellnitz and Sokolnitz; General Nostitz, with the hussars of Hesse Homburg, marched with the column. The French, after their success in the centre, had already brought forward their reserve, consisting of 20 Battalions, and had extended along the crest of the heights that were occupied in the morning by the allies, from Pratzén to the chapel above Aujest, but, *as yet*, they were not in force, and had no cannon above that village.*

* *Note by a French officer.*—The first column had no longer the means of resuming the offensive. The reserve, composed of 20 Battalions of grenadiers, had reached the heights in rear of the divisions St. Hilaire and Vandamme. (The Emperor, with the cavalry belonging to the guards, was already descending from the chapel of St. Anthony.) The rear of the column was exposed to Marshal Davoust and General Legrand. Marshal Bernadotte, *alone*, had 18

If the first column of the allies, reinforced by some Battalions from the second, and at that time consisting of above 30 Battalions, had moved in full force upon these heights, and had attacked them; if, instead of passing through a defile, (the height above which was occupied by the enemy,) it had made a charge on the flank of the French, it is possible that a diversion might have been effected in favour of the centre; and a defeat in Aujest (which was to be anticipated) would at least have been avoided. In marching upon the height above Aujest, the left of the allies might, at least, give a

Battalions, not one half of which had burnt priming, and the remainder had been but little engaged.

The French would have gained the victory with 25,000 men less than they had, which is a subject of reflection for military men, and sufficiently shews the influence which the being well commanded has over the operations of war.

chance in favour of the battle; while the left, being no longer liable to be put in confusion, would not have lost so many men. Even supposing it not to have succeeded in maintaining the height, still it had always a retreat open upon Scharoditz.

As soon as the column arrived in Aujest, the French rushed like a torrent down upon the village, in which a sharp fire of musketry at first took place, but which was of short duration, before they gained possession of the yillage. It was the division of Vandamme, which had formed the extreme right, on the heights of Pratzen, and which, in proportion as the French crowned that height, had gradually moved upon the chapel, above Aujest. The general of infantry, Buxhoevden, with a few Battalions, succeeded in passing through the village, and rejoined the army near Austerlitz; some confusion took place, and 4,000 men were taken prisoners in or about Aujest: they also

lost their artillery. Many of the fugitives betook themselves to the lake, which was frozen over, but not sufficiently so to prevent many from perishing in it. The enemy, who in the mean time had received his artillery, vigorously plied the fugitives with it, who afterwards passed through Satschan, and in the evening succeeded in regaining the rear-guard of the army, on the heights of Neuhof. After the French had occupied Aujest, the centre and rear of the first column, which was so very strong, fell back under the orders of Lieut.-general Dochtorow, upon the plain between Tellnitz and the lake. This infantry was collected, but not in good order. Lieut.-general Dochtorow succeeded for a moment in re-establishing order, after which he considered only how to effect his retreat. This was very difficult in the execution, and could only be effected across a very narrow dike between the lakes, on which it was not possible to

march more than two men in front. There was also reason to apprehend that the French passing by Aujest and Satschan, round the lake, would thus cut off the dike, the only retreat now left to the Russians, which would have made it impossible to save this last wreck of the left wing of the allied army. Lieut.-general Kienmayer, with the hussars of Hesse Hombourg, was sent over in advance, for the purpose of securing this retreat, and posted himself upon the heights between Satschan and Ottnitz, in order to observe this point. Meanwhile, the Austrian cavalry continued to support General Dochterow, and for that purpose advanced into the plain, between Aujest and Sokolnitz. The generals who commanded O'Reilly's light cavalry and the Szeckler hussars, advanced to the attack of two French regiments of dragoons, who approached from Sokolnitz, but seeing that the Russian infantry was supported, the latter

marched by their left, upon the height near Aujest, and posted themselves at the head of the division of Vandamme. The conclusion of this battle was very remarkable, since the French troops of the right wing were turning their backs upon Austerlitz to attack the remains of the left of the allies; to do which, the French were now quitting the same heights, whence the allies had marched in the morning, to attack them. When the first column had advanced, the lake was the point of appuy to the right of the French; at *this* moment it was the appuy to their *left*, while the Russians had their right upon it.

It was now about two o'clock in the afternoon; the action was decided and finished along the rest of the line, when the division of Vandamme advanced to complete it. In rear of Tellnitz, between that village and Menitz, was a hill of considerable elevation, the right of which was on the lake. To this

hill the Russian infantry retired, still under the protection of the Austrian cavalry, which was every instant mowed down by discharges of grape-shot. The village of Tellnitz, which has already been described as surrounded by ditches, presented the means of defence, which were taken advantage of; and to give time to the rest of the column to file off, a regiment of Russian infantry, under Major General Lewis, was posted behind these ditches, where it was attacked, but defended itself with resolution. From that time, General Dochterow continued his retreat. The cavalry occupied the hill that has been mentioned, in order to save a great part of this column, which was again in the greatest possible confusion. The French got possession of Tellnitz (in which a great many Russian stragglers were taken prisoners), and bringing the light artillery of the guards down to the edge of the lake, for the purpose of driving

the Austrian cavalry from their post on the hill, they opened a fire on the flank of O'Reilly's light cavalry, and destroyed a great part of it. Yet nothing could prevent this brave regiment from continuing to cover the retreat of the Russians with the greatest intrepidity.

Colonel Degenfeldt posted his light artillery, which commanded that of the French, with so much judgment as to damp the ardour of their fire. The colonel of the Szeckler hussars was desperately wounded in the head with a grape-shot.

The Russian infantry, fatigued and exhausted, retired very slowly, and the cavalry had a long time to support their post; at length, however, this famous dike, the only remaining retreat to the wreck of the first column of the allies, and which had justly been the subject of so much uneasiness, was happily passed; still, however, the French (who occupied the hill, before in possession

of the cavalry, as soon as they quitted it) continued to fire on them, with their artillery, till they were completely out of reach. Having passed the dike, the two Austrian Generals, who protected General Dochtorow's retreat, halted on the heights in front of Neuhoff, and tried to restore order in the Russian Battalions, which yet formed a corps of at least 8,000 men. It was then about four o'clock, and already began to grow dark. The retreat was then continued by Boschowitz; the troops marched the whole night, under a heavy fall of rain, which completed the destruction of the roads; the remaining artillery sunk in the sloughs, and were abandoned. The Austrian cavalry formed the rear guard, without being pursued by the French, who halted on the dike. The regiment of O'Reilly brought off its artillery.

The French army took up the position occupied by the allied army the preceding night; the latter, after the greatest exertion on the part of the two Emperors to remedy the general confusion on the field of battle, retired in the evening completely behind Austerlitz, into the position of Hódiegitz. But the very considerable loss it had sustained in killed and wounded, and the number of those who were prisoners, or missing; more especially of the first, second, third, and fourth columns, made this army, on its arrival in rear of Austerlitz, in a very feeble state; at least, as far as regards its disposable force. The Austrian cavalry, commanded by General Prince Hohenlohe, (who was sent to replace Prince John de Liechtenstein that same night, on the latter being charged with a mission to the Emperor Napoleon :) this cavalry, alone, had some detachments in front of Austerlitz,

and formed the rear guard of the army. Thus closed this ever-memorable day.

Should any errors of detail have crept into the foregoing narrative, those military men who have been engaged in actual service will know how to make allowances for them ; they will know, from experience, how difficult it is to procure exact information, as to the minute particulars of a great battle. Two persons rarely see the same object in a similar point of view. But, as to the general arrangement, the plans, and the principal movements, their execution, and their result, my pen has been strictly guided by the love of truth, an accurate knowledge of what was done, and the utmost impartiality.

It will not have escaped the observation of the experienced soldier, that it is principally to the following causes that the loss of this battle is to be attributed. To the

want of correctness in the information possessed by the allies, as to the enemy's army; to the bad plan of attack, supposing the enemy to have been entrenched in a position which he did not occupy; to the movements executed the day before the attack, and in sight of the enemy, in order to gain the right flank of the French; to the great interval between the columns when they quitted the heights of Pratzen; and to their want of communication with each other. To these causes may be attributed the first misfortunes of the Austro-Russian army. But, in spite of these capital errors, it would still have been possible to restore the fortune of the day, in favour of the allies, if the second and third columns had thought less of the primary disposition, and attended more to the enemy, who, by the boldness of his manœuvre, completely overthrew the basis on which the plan of attack was founded: or, if the first column (which pos-

sessed the means of doing so), instead of retiring by Aujest, as before mentioned, had marched to the assistance of the two former, and, together with them (or at least with what remained of them) had moved upon the heights, of which the French had as yet but a precarious possession, so long as the left of the allies was unbroken, and their extreme right, which made only feeble demonstrations, continued at Posorsitz.

No computation has been made in this work, as to the loss of the two armies, at the battle of Austerlitz. It is impossible for any one, though actually bearing a part in the action, to calculate with any degree of accuracy the number of killed and wounded on each side.

The carnage made on the 2nd December was very great. The few Austrian troops there yet remained were not collected on one point ; but, as we have seen, conducted

themselves every where with constancy and animation. The sixth Battalions of the regiments of Wurtemberg and Reuss-Graitz were the only corps that were in confusion at the time when the fourth column was defeated. The Russians, at the commencement, fought with intrepidity, and the guards and Hulans distinguished themselves for their courage. The French infantry manœuvred with coolness and precision, fought with courage, and executed its bold movements with admirable concert. After having made some efforts, without effect, the Russian Battalions began to waver; confusion and, finally, complete defeat were the consequences of the imprudent conduct of the second and third columns.

The fourth column of the allies abandoned a *part* of its artillery. The first, second, and third columns, lost the *whole* of theirs, with the exception of General Kienmayer's corps, which saved its cannon. The

guns were entangled in the sloughs, as before mentioned, and the Russian horses, which are more calculated for speed than for draft, could not drag them out of the deep clay, into which they had sunk. The number of the Russian prisoners may be computed at 15,000 men; while their killed and wounded must have been very considerable; in addition to which, as always happens on such occasions, they had a great number of soldiers missing.

The loss of the French army must also, necessarily, have been very considerable. The fire, at the commencement of the action, was too warmly kept up, not to have done great execution; still, however, the French force was by no means diminished in the same proportion as that of the allies. The Generals who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners are already well known.

The 3d and 4th of December.

THE Austro-Russian army had experienced so many difficulties in regard to its subsistence, on the line of operations it had followed previous to these offensive movements, that it was abandoned, during the retreat, in order to direct its march upon Hungary. The allies quitted the position of Hodiegitz at 12 o'clock at night, and marched upon Czeitsch, where they arrived on the morning of the third of December. The column under General Dochterow arrived at Niskowitz, on the

road to *Hungary, where it found General Kienmayer then forming the rear-guard of

* *Note by a French officer.*—It is too ridiculous to suppose that the Russian army, without artillery, without baggage, and without provisions, would have preferred a retreat by its flank (which exposed it to the danger of being surrounded by the French army) to that upon Olmutz: but, in the course of this day, it lost its line of operation, which was the high road to Olmutz, and nothing remained for it but to move upon Goeding; and it did not gain much by that; for, had it not been for the too great clemency of the Emperor, and the armistice, which was concluded, the remains of the Russian army would have been entirely destroyed; as may be perceived from what the Austrian officer lets fall a little farther on.—The loss of a battle is no proof of want of talent in a general: but the loss of his artillery and baggage, of his line of operations, and his retreat, are positive evidence that he is ignorant of the art of war.

An army, so commanded, never could make head against a French army in so great and difficult a warfare. The emperor took advantage of the faults committed by the enemy, who would have committed yet greater errors had the emperor retired behind Brunn: the latter would have

the allies. This Russian column continued its march, for the purpose of rejoining the army at Czeitsch; but lost a considerable number of men during the night, who had straggled and lost themselves in the woods and villages. The Austrian cavalry, which had protected the retreat of these wrecks of the left wing of the combined army, and which was a part of the corps under M. de Kienmayer, halted at Niskowitz. Lieut.-General Prince Bagration was a league in rear of this Austrian corps, occupying the heights of Urschutz. Between Niskowitz and Urschutz is a large wood, under cover of which, the French had it in their power to surround and cut off the

been in greater force; and had already planned new combinations, in the course of which, the general who possessed most experience, and the greatest genius for the art of war, must naturally have taken his adversary at a disadvantage,

corps under M. de Kienmayer, which was thus too much pushed forward. He therefore remained in this position no longer than was necessary to give time to the stragglers of the army, and to some baggage to fall back upon Urschutz, and to obtain some knowledge of the enemy's movements. As soon as the French, who had entered Austerlitz in the morning, began to advance, General Kienmayer fell back upon General Bagration, and in front of Saruschutz formed the support of that Prince's corps. A detachment of O'Reilly's light cavalry, and some Cosacks, were sent to Stanitz, to watch that road. The corps under M. de Merveldt had received orders to retire from Lunembourg, in the direction of Goeding, to observe the country on the left, and principally the two roads of Auspitz and Nicolsbourg.

On the third of December, the French army advanced in the following manner :

The cavalry, under Prince Murat, which had pushed forward detachments upon Rausnitz and Wischau (on the evening of the same day on which the battle was fought) pursued that route, and made immense booty: it advanced beyond Prosnitz, and then sent out strong detachments upon Kremsir.

Marshal Lannes at first took the same road, and then moved by his right, to gain the right of the allies by Butschowitz and Stanitz. Marshals Soult and Bernadotte, the imperial guards, and the grenadiers of the reserve, were posted on the route towards Hungary, as soon as the Emperor Napoleon had received information of the direction taken by the allied army; they advanced, however, but slowly; probably with a view to give time to the extreme right of their army to gain ground on the left of the allies.

Marshal Davoust marched upon the left

flank of the Austro-Russian army, by the route of Nicolsbourg, (in which was the division of Gudin,) and by that of Auspitz, in which was the remainder of that corps; these two roads unite within half a league of Goeding.

Prince Bagration had placed some out-posts in the wood of Urschutz. The French, about two o'clock in the afternoon, began to reconnoitre it, obtained possession of the wood, and established themselves on the skirts of it. A trifling affair ensued, which lasted about two hours, and which terminated by General Bagration maintaining his post, which, however, he evacuated that evening, retiring towards Czeitsch; General Kienmayer posted himself in his front, upon the heights of Nasedlowitz, pushing forward his out-posts in the direction of Urschutz.

The 4th of December the allied army crossed the river March, and arrived at Hollitsch,

much diminished in numbers, and with very few effectives, compared with the army to which it was opposed. The Emperor Alexander took up his quarters in the castle of Hollitsch, while the Emperor of Germany remained at Czeitsch, to be ready for the interview which was about to take place with the Emperor Napoleon.

An armistice had been agreed on, to take place at day-break on the 4th December. Prince John de Liechtenstein had returned from the head-quarters of the French the evening before with this intelligence. But their advanced guard, probably from not having received timely orders on this subject, advanced to attack the fore-posts of M. de Kienmayer's corps, which remained upon the heights of Nasedlowitz. Prince Bagration then retired quite behind Czeitsch. However, this misunderstanding, and the firing consequent upon it, were soon put a stop to. A suspension of arms took place,

and the space of about a league and a half was left between the out-posts of the two armies. That of the French had advanced, and taken up its position in several lines, between Damborschutz, and Saruschutz, in front of Urschutz.

It was then that the famous interview, which gave peace to the two empires, took place between the Emperor Francis II. and Napoleon; it passed at a little distance from the village of Nasedlowitz, near a mill, by the side of the high-road, and in the open air. The conversation of these two sovereigns lasted some time, when the Emperor of Germany returned to Czeitsch, which he reached in the evening, and immediately set about informing his ally of the result of the interview.—For this purpose, an Austrian general was to be sent immediately to Hollitsch; and General Savary, aid-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, was named.

by his sovereign, in the first instance to attend the Emperor Francis II. and afterwards to accompany the general that should be sent to Hollitsch. In case his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, should consent to the conditions of the armistice, General Savary was empowered to countermand the march of Marshal Davoust's corps, and was afterwards to accompany the Austrian general, to acquaint the corps of M. de Merveldt with the suspension of arms. General Stutterheim, who was with the rear-guard of the corps, near which the interview took place, was charged by his sovereign with this commission. It was twelve o'clock at night before these two generals reached Hollitsch, where they had the happiness of obtaining immediate access to the presence of the Emperor Alexander, who received them with kindness, and threw no obstacle in the way of the armistice. Upon

this they again departed immediately to find out the corps under M. de Merveldt, and to countermand that under Marshal Davoust: the former they fell in with at two o'clock in the morning, retiring upon Goeding. M. de Merveldt, we have already seen, was charged with the protection of the left flank of the Russian army; but the whole force under his orders did not exceed 4,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, which made it impossible for him to impede the march of the right of the French army. The two generals succeeded in falling in with Marshal Davoust at Josephsdorf, at about four o'clock in the morning. General Gudin's advanced guard was at Neudorf. According to the agreement between the Emperor Francis II. and Napoleon, all the troops remained in the exact situation in which they were found upon the cessation of hostilities being made known to them. The

following day Prince John de Liechtensten returned to Austerlitz (which was the head-quarter of the Emperor Napoleon) for the purpose of negotiating the boundary to be observed by the respective armies during the continuation of the armistice which preceded the peace concluded between Austria and France.

On the 4th December, the very day on which the armistice took place, the Archduke Ferdinand, who could not be made acquainted with it, and who had received orders to advance and observe the Bavarians that remained at Iglau, after the departure of Marshal Bernadotte: on this day, that prince attacked General Wrede (to keep him in check) with some troops, the remnant of his corps; with which he succeeded in driving him from Iglau.

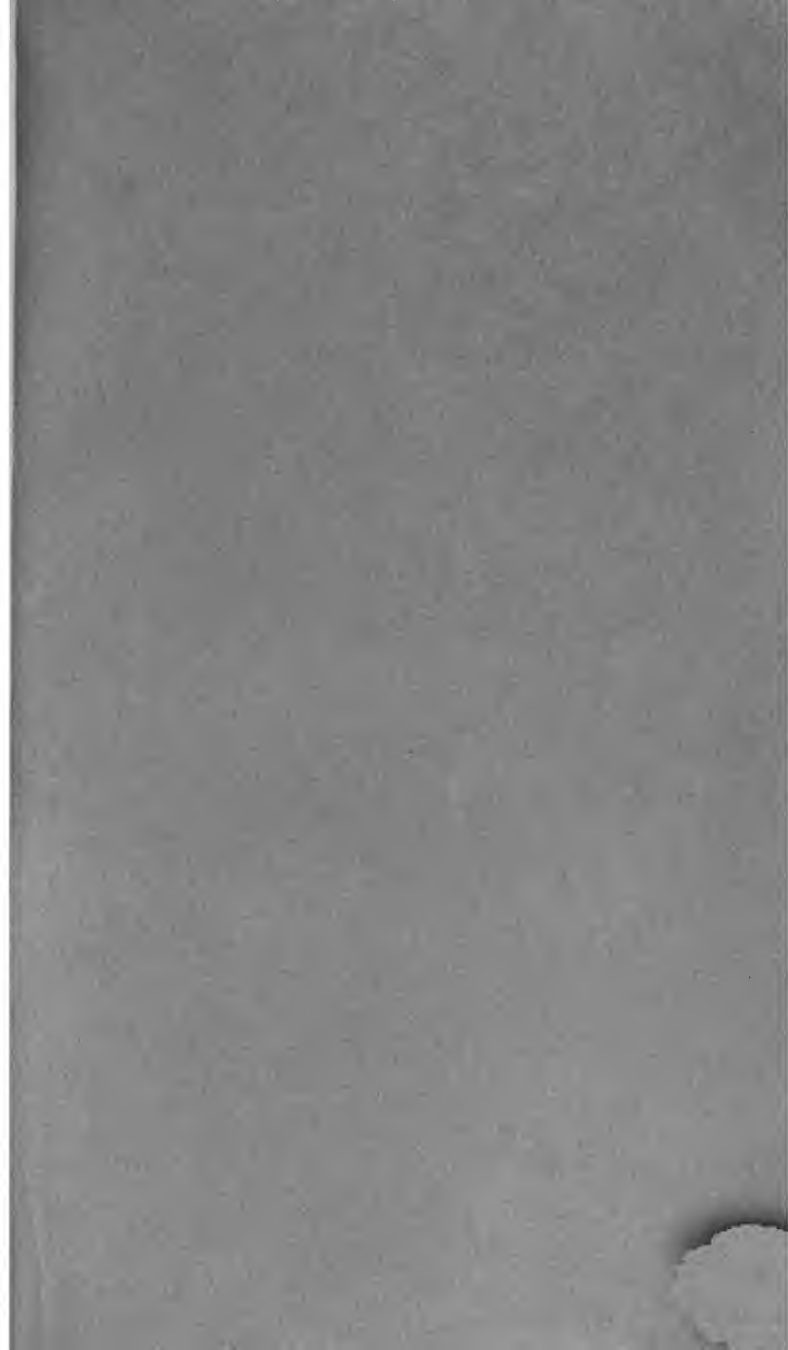
The Archduke Charles, obliged to retreat in consequence of the unheard of catas-

trophe that happened to the German army, arrived in Hungary, with his army quite entire, after having at Caldiero incapacitated the French army of Italy from doing him any mischief.

It appears, then, that wherever their generals allowed the Austrian troops to fight, they fought well; and it would be a very rash, and a very false opinion, to impute the misfortunes of the war of 1805 to them. In that, as well as in all former instances, the Austrian army distinguished itself by its courage, its devotion to the cause, its constancy in supporting unheard of privations, and by its implicit obedience. It was at Ulm that these brave troops, victims to the conduct of M. Mack, were subjected to that heart-breaking fate which was the destruction of the German army. But, at Ulm, many regiments that had not fired a single shot were obliged to surrender, in

consequence of the operations pursued, and in pursuance of orders given by that M. Mack, who talked of *burying himself in the ruins of Ulm; who always talked of death, yet feared to die.*

THE END.



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